The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896. NO. 38

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....		9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30		12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....		10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....		12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown ...		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8 56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	.....	8.00		1.00		4.30
Altoona.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05		9.05
Bellwood.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20		9.19
Tyrone	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37		9.33
Birmingham	7.53	g	2.48	6.42		
Petersburg	8.17		3.13	7.06		
Huntingdon....5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20		10.12
Mapleton. 5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35		
Mt. Union.....6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41		10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46		
McVeytown....6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04		
Lewiston Jc....6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26		11.16
Mifflin.....7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47		11.37
Port Royal.....7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52		
Thompsontown7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07		
Millerstown. ...7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16		
Newport 7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26		
Duncannon.....8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50		
Marysville 8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04		
Rockville. 8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08		
Harrisburg.....8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20		1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No 5	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54. arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

APPLES IN PLENTY.

An Enormous Crop, and Largely Increased Foreign Demand

The enormous crop of apples this year and the low prices have caused a largely increased demand for them in England and Scotland, and also in several continental countries—Holland, Belgium and Germany.

This is apples year, and a large crop was expected, but such a great yield of all varieties has not been known for several apple years. King apples, Northern Spies, Baldwins and Greenings, Pippins, Snow apples, and apples with newer names, and cooking apples are here in great abundance.

Mr. Carter, of the firm of A. F. Young & Co., one of the largest fruit commission firms in the city, said that at one time the supply was so great that the apples did not bring enough to pay for the freight. Good apples could be had in the country at 50 cents a barrel in bulk, and the barrel and freight cost about 60 cents more. The prices now are $1 to $1.50 per barrel for Spy and King apples, 80 cents to $1 for Baldwins and Greenings, and from 60 to 75 cents for common cooking apples. Prices have not been so low for years, and there immediately was an increased demand in England. Shipments from this city, Boston, Montreal and Halifax have been very large, New York alone sending 29,448 barrels, and the other cities mentioned shipped 153,866 barrels during the last week. The present rate of freight is 75 cents per barrel, and nearly all the steamers that are to sail within the next fortnight are booked to take apples. Apples do not take an ocean voyage well, but great care is being taken to keep the shipments in good condition.

Pippins are at present in the best demand in England, and during the week they sold as high as £1 4s. there. Next in favor come Baldwins and Greenings. Up to the present, said Mr. Carter, apples were regarded more as a luxury in Europe, rather than a staple article of food, as in the case here, and only wealthy classes could indulge in them regularly, but this year the poorer classes there will be able to enjoy them.

During the present season 1,569,679 barrels of apples have been exported, and of these a large proportion came from this state, where the crop is estimated to have been 8,000,000.—Toledo *Blade*.

Sixteen to One.

"Pat, phwat the divil is the maning of 16 to 1?

"Shoir, Moike, and don't yez know thot were politics.

"If I did would I axed ye?

"Ah, Moike, it's ashamed of yez eddication I am. I wud loike to know if yez know which av the two, gold or silver, yez will vote for?

"Shure, Pat, yez know Oi'm a Democrat, av coorse I'll vote for silver.

Yez will, will yez? Thin ye are no friend av mine. Don't yez know thot voting 16 to 1 and voting silver is the same blamed thing—yez idiot, Oi'll tell ye phwat 16 to 1 mains.

"All roight, if yez will.

"Well now—take the letter A, that's the first letter of the alphabet, that's 1, thin chase the alphabet till yez get ter the 16th letter, that's P, thin come back to 1 agin, that's A; see, A. P. A. You son of a gun, if you vote that ticket Oi'll disown you.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

January Weather Will Come in the Regular Order.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from the 4th to 8th and 10th to 14th. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 19th, eastern states 20th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 23d.

This disturbance will occur in the low temperature storm period, and the temperature will average below the normal of the month. About the dates covered by this disturbance the coldest part of the month will be due.

Temperature of the week ending the 12th will average about normal and the rainfall will be above normal.

All the above forecasts are made under conditions. December, 1896, will be an unusual weather month, and I have expected the magnetic forces of the earth to be reversed from the 1st to the 6th. The peculiar relative positions of the sun, earth, moon and planets are such as to make it quite difficult to determine on what date the reversals will occur, and I have deemed it best to give the weather in its regular order. Watch for the reversals and continuing from that date for two to four weeks the weather changes will be almost exactly the reverse of what is stated in the forecasts of this bulletin.

I do not expect to continue these conditional forecasts, as I will soon be able correctly to calculate the reversals. Hope that this will be the last conditional forecast it will be necessary for me to make.

The weather of January will come in the regular order, or direct, as we call it to distinguish it from the reversals. February will be full of reversals, and I expect to be able to forecast them correctly.

Acknowledged His Ignorance.

Governor Mattox, of Vermont, was at one time chairman of the committee appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar of Caledonia county. He reported that one of the candidates was, in his opinion, unqualified, having answered correctly but one of the questions put to him.

"Only one? Well, what was that?" asked the presiding judge.

"I asked him what a freehold estate is," replied Mattox.

"A very important question," said the judge. "And what reply did he make?"

"He replied without the least hesitation," said the chairman with a twinkle in his eye; "of course that fact was in his favor."

"Well, what did he say?" asked the judge, with some impatience.

"He said," returned the chairman, "that he didn't know."—Chicago *News*.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

"War of Depopulation."

That is what the Spanish newspapers in Havana are urging.

They claim that Weyler must butcher in order to end the war.

If these butcheries include women and children, they argue it is but the fortune of war.

They call it a necessity, and let it go at that.

The civilized world does not believe an excuse can be offered for such wholesale butchery.

Nothing can justify the outrages committed under the orders of Weyler.

The code of civilization does not justify the murder of non-combatants.

If there is no other reason why the United States should interfere, the wholesale slaughter of the helpless is sufficient.

Should this government remain inactive, when women and children are ruthlessly murdered almost in sight of our shores?

If the self-interest of the United States is not sufficient to cause interference, humanity demands action.

Why should there be quibbling on technical points of international law, when rapine and murder run riot?

Does not Spain's inhuman action justify inteference?

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits and plants between, man can find and needs no lovlier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest *en route*. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Cressent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville and the Garden of the Goods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-9 to 1-23-97.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Trocha.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The word trocha is of such frequent occurrence in dispatches and news from Havana that it seems likely in time to become incorporated into the English speech. An explanation having been asked of the term, which is pronounced trotsha, with the accent on the first syllable, it may be stated that originally it denotes a footpath, pathway, or, sometimes, a short cut. During the present Cuban unpleasantness its signification has been applied to a fortified high road.

In approaching the "trocha" the first impediment encountered consists of a barbed wire fence three and a half feet in height. Behind this are posts of the sentinels, made of palmetto leaves. Forty yards back of these extends a ditch three feet deep and four wide. This is protected by a rampart of trunks of palmetto trees. About another forty yards beyond this obstruction the barracks of the soldiers are erected of logs and other building material and covered with roofs of straw.

The wall of stone and earth runs all along the roadway. Trees standing near it are ascended by winding stairs and afford places of observation over a wide extent of territory. The military stations are never separated by a larger distance than that of half a mile. The trocha, thus fortified, presents not only a very available vantage ground, but also a monument of Spanish perseverance and endurance, being constructed under the burning sun of the tropics by the troops that garrison it, about 15,000 men.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents, during the Winter season, so many varied attractions as the state of Florida. Besides its delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of salt-water coast and in its twelve hundred fresh-water lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to the Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the state. The more novel sport of alligator and manatee hunting may also be indulged by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman and the explorer.

To this attractive state the Pennsylvania Railroad company has arranged four personally-conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train Jan. 26, Feb. 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until My 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, $50.00 from New York, $48 00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-16-6t.

Pennsylvania has a school teacher who says she will have nothing to do with placing a flag over her school. By the Great Horn Spoon, we'd like to be a member of the school board in that district for just one day. No woman who is afraid of the stars and stripes is fit for a teacher in our free schools.—Canton *Roller*.

—After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Save

The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood pure, your digestion good and your system regular at this season by taking a course of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Burning of the Peggy Stewart.

The anniversary of the burning of the ship Peggy Stewart in Annapolis Harbor was celebrated in 1896 by the Baltimore Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The burning of the Peggy Stewart occurred October 19, 1774. Alexander Stewart was a merchant and shipowner of Annapolis, and one of his ships was the Peggy Stewart. One day Peggy came gayly sailing into the beautiful harbor of Annapolis with a load of tea. That load of tea in the hold of the good ship was to the fearless and sturdy colonists of Anne Arundel like waving a red flag at a bull, and they determined that not a pound of it should be landed. A large number of Annapolis and Anne Arundel patriots, led by Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, went to Mr. Stewart and demanded that the tea be sent back to Great Britain. Mr. Stewart refusing, the party took Mr. Stewart, and, putting a torch in his hand, compelled him to set fire to his own ship and its cargo

Sunshine for Other Worlds.

The astronomers have been figuring on the amount of heat and light that our sun is constantly emitting. It is shown by this wonderful tables of figures that our earth constantly receives as much sunshine as would illuminate 50,000,000 square miles of flat surface. Even this vast quantity is as nothing, for, of course, our earth only receives that which happens to fall on the side next to the sun. If there were 2,380,000,000 worlds strung around the sun they would form a shell of a sphere, with the sun in the center, and each would receive daily and hourly the same amount of sunshine that we enjoy.

"WORN OUT."

A COMMON EXPRESSION USED BY AMERICAN WOMEN.

Many do not Realize the Full Significance of Those Two Words.

When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite, has pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, whites and irregularities, she is not "worn out," but feels as if she were. Such symptoms tell her

that a womb trouble is imminent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America, go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as thousands of women do.

Here is a lady who says:—

"Let me add my name to your list of testimonials. For years I suffered with such a weakness of the back I could not stand straight. I had terrible pains in my womb. The doctor said an operation must be performed, as there was no other way to be cured. I was afraid to have the operation performed, and kept trying the medicines that I saw advertised. At last I tried yours. After taking three bottles I felt like a new woman. I recommend it

to every woman, and cannot praise it enough, for it saved me from the surgeon's knife."—MRS. MARK BUCH, Dolgeville, N. Y.

N Y N U—51

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

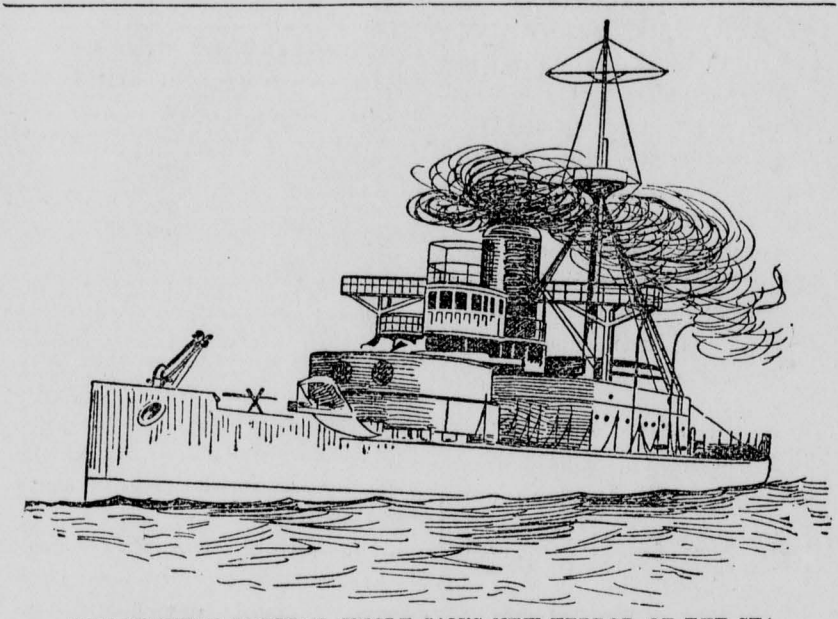
A HUGE FLOATING FORT.

The Harbor Defence Monitor Puritan Joins the New Navy.

FORMALLY PUT IN COMMISSION.

After Twenty-Five Years' Delay Uncle Sam's Double-Turreted Defender is Ready for Active Work---Original Hull Was Built Under John Ericsson's Direction --- Her Formidable Armament.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The monitor Puritan, which has been building for twenty-five years the most formidable of United States coast defence ships, went into commission Thursday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is a veritable floating fortress of heavy armament and great power and can



THE MONITOR PURITAN, UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERROR OF THE SEA.
(After a delay of twenty-five years she has been placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Experts say she is one of the most formidable coast defence vessels afloat.)

be relied upon to acquit herself nobly in an engagement with any invading navy.

There was a most distinguished gathering of naval commanders in the Navy Yard when the Puritan was formally put into commission. Commodore Sicard and the members of his staff were present at the simple ceremonies, besides the new officers of the Puritan, Captain John R. Bartlett, Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Selfridge, Lieutenants Knight, Cook and Whittlesey, Ensign C. M. Stone, Chief Engineer George Cowie and Paymaster R. Frazer. The Navy Yard Band played National airs before and after the ceremonies.

Promptly at 1.30 o'clock p. m. the "Stars and Stripes" was thrown to the sea breezes and the Puritan became an active force in the United States Navy. The crew and officers of the Puritan were drawn up on her quarterdeck and Captain of the Yard F. J. Higginson, who has had charge of the monitor in the yard, turned her over to her first commander, Captain John Bartlett.

The Captain read his orders and detail from Secretary of the Navy Herbert and formally declared the ship in commission. The Union Jack was then run up at the bow, the American ensign floated from the stern and the pennant fluttered from the mainmast. Simultaneously the Marine Band raised the glorious strains of "America," and officers and crew proudly saluted the colors. The crew were then dismissed to their stations.

Naval experts consider the Puritan the most formidable ship for offensive or defensive purposes in the American navy to-day. Her exposed parts consist of two heavily protected turrets capable of resisting almost the largest of projectiles, and her freeboard is so low that an enemy's guns would find it almost impossible to hit her. Her draught is very light, and she could easily escape into harbors or rivers. Finally her officers claim that as a coast defense monitor she is unequaled in the navies of the world.

The Puritan's measurements are: Length on load water line, 298½ feet; extreme breadth, 60 feet 1½ inches; mean draught, 18 feet; displacement, 6060 tons. Engines, twin screw, triple expansion, compound type, to furnish 3700 horse-power. She carries 400 tons of coal and makes a speed of 12.54 knots. Her cylinders are 50 and 86 inches in diameter, with a 42-inch stroke.

KILLED BY AN INSANE GIRL.

Tragic Death of a Mother and Daughter in San Francisco.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, famed throughout the entire United States because of her untiring zeal in works of charity, and her daughter, Miss Hattie Cooper, were found dead in bed at the Cooper House, San Francisco, Cal., both having been asphyxiated by gas. All evidence tends to show that Miss Cooper, who suffered from acute melancholia, arose after her mother had fallen asleep, and with suicidal intent turned on the gas. When discovered both bodies were rigid, death having occurred several hours before. The news of the tragedy, which spread with great rapidity, caused one of the greatest sensations San Francisco has ever experienced.

Mrs. Cooper and her daughter have been prominently connected with all charitable movements, not only in San Francisco, but the country at large. She was a prominent abolitionist and army nurse during the Civil War.

THE VENEZUELAN ATTITUDE.

Popular Feeling Said to Be Against Ratifying the Treaty.

Mr. Storrow, counsel in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, who is now in Caracas, has asked Secretary of State Olney whether the protocol can be modified.

There is a strong feeling in the popular mind in Venezuela, it is alleged, against excluding Venezuela from direct representation on the arbitration tribunal which will be appointed to determine the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

This sentiment has been augmented by a letter from Senor Tomas Michelena, formerly Minister to Great Britain, published in the press of Caracas. The words of Senor Michelena have caused a sensation. He says that the solution of the Anglo-Venezuelan embroglio proposed by the United States is in reality a perversion of the main points at issue and does not fulfill the promises originally made to the Government of Venezuela.

Senor Michelena says further that the heads of the proposed treaty show conclusively that it is constructed wholly upon a combination of Anglo-American interests. In not recognizing Venezuela as a sovereign State, Senor Michelena declares, the United States and Great Britain insult the Southern Republic, and he concludes with the statement that it would be far better for Venezuela to lose all, forcibly, than to agree to the present terms of the protocol.

WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.

He is Received as a Conquering Hero by the Populace.

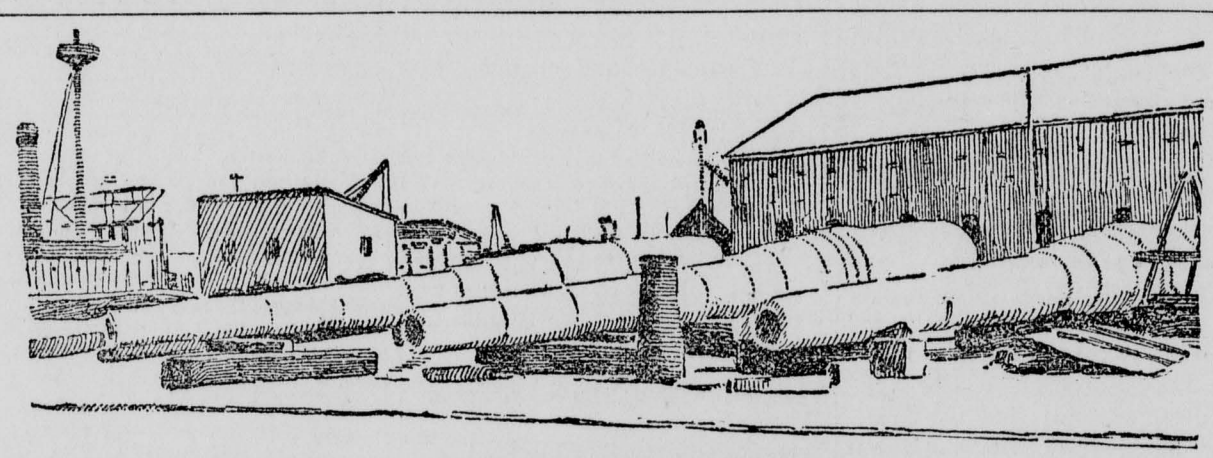
Captain-General Weyler, of Cuba, immediately after the reported death of Maceo rode into Havana on horseback, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry. His coming had been made known to the public and large crowds gathered to welcome him. He was cheered from the time he reached the city limits until he arrived at the palace. At some places along the route girls strewed flowers in his pathway.

When he arrived near the palace the cheering crowd surrounded him, despite the military, and he was compelled to stop his horse in order not to ride down his admirers.

When silence had been restored General Weyler made an address, from the tenor of which it would be supposed that the suppression of the insurrection was an accomplished fact. He said that everything that could be expected had been accomplished by the army, which had been entrusted with the pacification of the island and the maintenance of Spain's sovereignty.

All congratulated him upon the success that had attended the Spanish arms and complimented him upon the effectiveness of his campaign in Pinar del Rio.

Havana presents a most animated aspect, reflecting the joy felt by the Spaniards because of Maceo's death and General Weyler's supposed triumph over the insurgents in the western province.



MONITOR PURITAN'S BIGGEST GUNS.

AWFUL DISASTER AT SEA

North German Lloyd Steamer Salier Wrecked on the Spanish Coast.

HUNDREDS PERISHED INSTANTLY

Vessel Left Bremen and Called at Spanish Ports Before Leaving for South America---Had on Board Emigrants From Russia, Gallcia and Spain---Not a Soul Was Saved --- Foundered at Night.

BREMEN, Germany (By Cable).—A despatch from Corunna, on the Northwestern coast of Spain says: "The North German Lloyd steamer Salier, from Bremen for Buenos Ayres, is reported to have foundered off Villagracia, twenty miles north of Vigo. The fate of those on board is not known, but it is believed that all perished." A steamer has been sent from Corunna in search of the Salier.

Persistent reports reach Bremen from Madrid that more than two hundred emigrants took passage on the Salier at Corunna, and that all of them were lost. Lloyd's agents discredit the report that a large number of emigrants were on board the steamer, but they do not deny it. It is said in Bremen that there were 210 passengers on the steamer, including one German, 113 Russians, thirty-five Galicians and sixty-one Spaniards, and that it is feared that all of them are lost.

The Lloyds agent at Vigo telegraphs that the Salier was lost on the Corana Corrubeda shoals, and that not a single person on board the steamer was saved. It is believed in London that the disaster occurred on Tuesday, when a terrible gale along the European Atlantic coasts did extensive damage to shipping. It is reported from Vigo that the Salier carried a crew numbering seventy-eight persons.

A later dispatch from Corunna, Spain, to the Cologne Gazette says that the number of persons lost by the foundering of the North German Lloyd steamer Salier may possibly be as high as 500. The Gazette's correspondent says that the ship had on board 210 passengers when she left Antwerp, and took on a great many more at the various Spanish ports at which she touched.

The character of the Salier's wreckage which has already been washed ashore indicates that the steamer quickly went to pieces. She was wrecked four miles north of Villagracia on the night of December 7, the vessel being at the time less than three miles off shore.

The Lloyd agents at Corunna report that the Salier foundered during a dense fog. The vessel, the agents say, had a fearfully rough passage from Bremen to Corunna, which port she left on December 7, losing two boats and sustaining other damages.

The departure of the vessel from Bremen was delayed in consequence of the dock strike and the cargo was, it is alleged, loaded by inexperienced laborers. Seafaring authorities suppose that it shifted during the storm and helped sink the vessel. The insurance companies had already, in view of the existence of the strike, raised the rates of insurance.

It will be recollected that the German vessel Augusta sank during a cyclone in the Red Sea in 1884, probably from the shifting of her cargo.

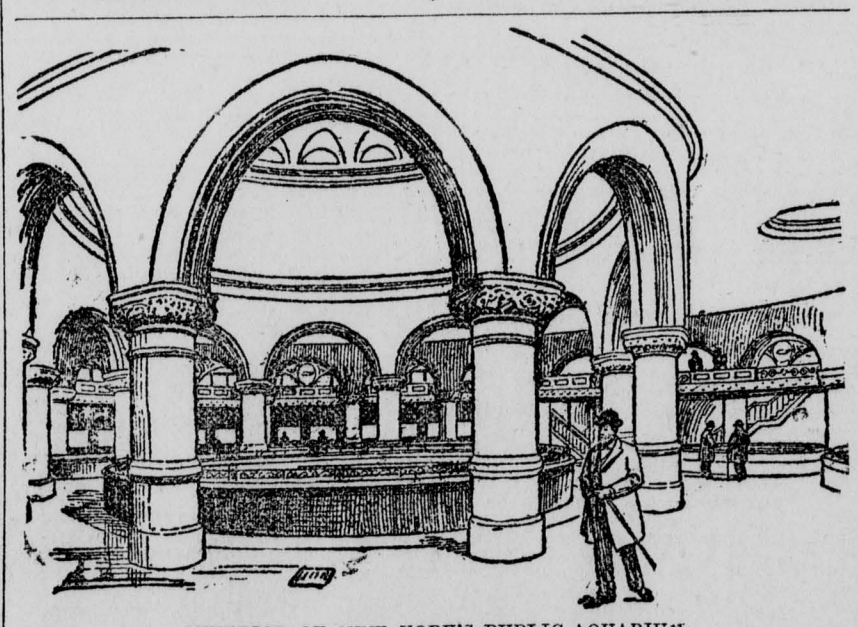
NEW YORK'S AQUARIUM OPEN.

Crowds Watch the Fishes in the Great Tanks in Old Castle Garden.

After many delays the Aquarium in New York City, formerly Castle Garden, has been opened to the public. On the opening day visitors feasted their eyes on many strange denizens of the deep in tanks on the lower floor, nothing at present being on exhibition in the gallery.

Of trout there are brook, brown, golden, lake and rainbow. In adjoining tanks perch, whitefish, land-locked salmon, pickerel, pike, sunfish, sturgeon, tench, dace, fluke, flounder, porgy, mutton and drum fish, striped bass, sea robin and other denizens of sea and lake were disporting themselves in enticing style.

Now that the Aquarium is open, the people may visit it free of charge every day, except Sunday.



INTERIOR OF NEW YORK'S PUBLIC AQUARIUM.
(It has just been thrown open to visitors and is located in Castle Garden, the building formerly devoted to the reception of immigrants upon their arrival in this country.)

THE LABOR WORLD.

The United States has 60,000 barbers.

Brooklyn has 117 union cigar factories.

Great Britain has 80,000 textile workers.

The International Machinists' Union has been disbanded.

Reports agree that in Chicago there are 35,000 men unemployed.

According to good authorities, there are now out of employment in New York City no fewer than 177,000 skilled workmen.

Owing to the scarcity of white labor in Charleston, S. C., colored operatives are employed in the knitting mills of that city.

In 1895 in Great Britain thirty-five per cent. of the strikes were won by the men. Building trades were involved in a fifth of the strikes.

About $4000 have been turned in for label circle checks to the Brooklyn Consumers' Label League since that organization was formed a few months ago.

More than 10,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of explosives in England. Last year forty persons in the business were killed and 167 injured by accidents.

The Independent Shirt Ironers and Laundry Workers' Union reports having secured an increase in wages of ten and fifteen per cent. in a number of shops in New York.

Labor saving machinery was recently introduced at Limerick (Ireland) docks. Bishop O'Dwyer's appeal for the displaced men secured a gift of $2500 from the firm.

All the secret work of the order of the Knights of Labor has been practically changed. There is a new secret sign, grip and password to be given to the district and local assemblies.

English boot and shoe workers want a minimum wage fixed for those between eighteen and twenty years of age. One apprentice to every five employed is also desired, instead of one to three.

Baroness Hirsch is said to have promised $400,000 for the purpose of founding a pension fund for officials of the Oriental Railways. The benefits are to be reaped exclusively by officials who have been in the service before 1890 when the late Baron Hirsch ceased to be connected with those railways.

Superintendent Asbell is hiring all the nice, good-looking widows he can get to manipulate the looms at the Jackson (Ga.) cotton factory, and if capable is giving them preference over any other help in the various departments. There are now about ten beautiful young widows occupying the factory dwellings, and nearly every day witnesses an addition to the force.

CYCLING NOTES.

France taxes bicycles.

Bicycles will be a trifle heavier than during 1896.

Ten thousand bicycles are to be bought by the British Postoffice for the use of carriers.

The punctureless tire has not made much headway, in spite of the volumes of talk and large advertising about it.

A zealous clerical advocate in a recent sermon is said to have characterized the bicycle as "the mechanical embodiment of the principles of Christianity."

After much experimenting, it seems pretty well settled that larger sprocket wheels will be used in the 1897 machines, with the result of greater use in propulsion and better management of a higher gear.

Experts agree that the rush to make the lightest possible wheel has come to a standstill, and that henceforth, at least for some little time, there is likely to be a more conservative tendency in the matter of weight.

At the recent meeting of patent agents in London, Mr. Sinclair Fairfax said that the cycle industry now gives employment to nearly 33,000 work people in Birmingham and Coventry alone, and that the total output in England is about 750,000 wheels per annum.

It is the first cost of the bicycle that deters lots of people from taking up cycling. The thought of giving anything from $80 to $100 for what appears to them nothing more than a piece of steel and rubber appalls them. After all there are few more economical pastimes than cycling.

The year 1897 will see the first practically universal acceptance of the principle that "roughening the tread" of the tire increases the safety and adds to the ease of the cyclist. It gives a better grip on the ground and especially on slippery places. Almost all the tires are going to be well roughened next year, and they will also be a trifle heavier.

A great deal has been said of the forthcoming chainless bicycle, but a distinction needs to be made between the success of the experiments so far and the practicability of putting a machine of this kind upon the market. Some have gone so far as to say that 25,000 of them may be in use next year; but those in the best position to know deny this, for the sufficient reason that there is not at present in the United States enough machinery of the right kind to produce twenty-five such wheels per day.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

William McKinley will be fifty-four years of age at the time of his inauguration.

Lord Rosebery, England's late Premier, has an income of over $1,000,000 a year.

The salary of President Diaz, of Mexico, is to be raised from $30,000 to $50,000 a year.

It is stated that Mr. Barrie, the Scotch writer, was paid $50,000 for "Sentimental Tommy."

Explorer Stanley, although a large, powerful man, is a poor speaker, his voice being soft and low.

The winnings of the Prince of Wales on the turf this season amount to considerably over $100,000.

R. L. Stevenson, Professor Henry Drummond and "Ivan Maclaren" were classmates at the Edinburgh University, and not one of the three won distinction as a student.

Lo Feng Lo, the ingenious interpreter who translated or made up Li Hung Chang's little speeches during his recent tour, has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to England.

Captain Macready, youngest son of the tragedian, after winning the Tel-el-Kebir clasp for gallantry in the Egyptian campaign, is acquiring fame as an amatuer actor at Aberdeen.

John Sherman, of Ohio, has now served a longer time in the United States Senate than any other man ever served. He has passed the record made by Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, the "thirty years Senator."

When the Czar of Russia on his recent visit to Paris presented M. Brisson with the St. Andreas Order, the latter cut off his much-cherished beard, because it concealed the order (which is worn around the neck) from view.

When the boy King of Spain bathes in the sea he is attended by a Captain of the Royal Navy and a detachment of sailors, who anxiously note his movements from the shore, while two man-of-war's boats hover around the place where the little monarch frolics in the water.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Mask of Deceit."

TEXT: "Why feignest thou thyself to be another?"—I Kings xiv., 6.

In the palace of wicked Jeroboam there is a sick child—a very sick child. Medicines have failed; skill is exhausted. Young Abijan, the prince, has lived long enough to become very popular, and yet he must die unless some supernatural aid be afforded. Death comes up the broad stairs of the palace and swings back the door of the sickroom of royalty and stands looking at the dying prince with the dart uplifted. Wicked Jeroboam knows that he has no right to ask anything of the Lord in the way of kindness. He knows that his prayers would not be answered, and so he sends his wife on the delicate and tender mission to the prophet of the Lord in Shiloh. Putting aside her royal attire, she puts on the garb of a peasant woman and starts on the road. Instead of carrying gold and gems as she might have carried from the palace she carries only those gifts which seem to indicate that she belongs to the peasantry—a few loaves of bread and a few cracknels and a cruse of honey. Yonder she goes, hooded and veiled, the greatest lady in all the kingdom, yet passing unobserved. No one that meets her on the highway has any idea that she is the first lady in all the land. She is a queen in disguise.

The fact is that Peter the Great working in the dry docks of Saardam, the sailor's hat and the shipwright's ax gave him no more thorough disguise than the garb of the peasant woman gave to the queen of Tirzah. But the prophet of the Lord saw the deceit. Although his physical eyesight had failed, he was divinely illumined, and at one glance looked through the imposition, and he cried out: "Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam! Why feignest thou thyself to be another? I have evil tidings for thee. Get thee back to thy house, and when thy feet touch the gate of the city the child shall die." She had a right to ask for the recovery of her son; she had no right to practice an imposition. Broken hearted now, she started on the way, the tears falling on the dust of the road all the way from Shiloh to Tirzah. Broken hearted now, she is not careful any more to hide her queenly gait and manner. True to the prophecy, the moment her feet touch the gate of the city the child dies. As she goes in the soul of the child goes out. The cry in the city palace is joined by the lamentation of a nation, and as they carry good Abijah to his grave the air is filled with the voice of eulogy for the departed youth and the groan of an afflicted kingdom.

It is for no insignificant purpose that I present you the thrilling story of the text. In the first place I learn that wickedness involves others, trying to make them its dupes, its allies and its scapegoats. Jeroboam proposed to hoodwink the Lord's prophet. How did he do it? Did he go and do the work himself? No. He sent his wife to do it. Hers the peril of exposure, hers the fatigue of the way, hers the execution of the plot, his, nothing. Iniquity is a brag, but it is a great coward. It lays the plan and gets some one else to execute it; puts down the gunpowder train and gets some one else to touch it off; contrives mischief and gets some one else to work it; starts a lie and gets some one else to circulate it. In nearly all the great crimes of the world it is found out that those who planned the arson, the murder, the theft, the fraud go free, while those who were decoyed and cheated and hoodwinked into the conspiracy clank the chain and mount the gallows.

Aaron Burr, with heart filled with impurity and ambition, plots for the overthrow of the United States Government and gets off with a few threats and a little censure, while Blennerhassett, the learned Blennerhassett, the sweet tempered Blennerhassett, is decoyed by him from the orchards and the laboratories and the gardens and the home on the banks of the Ohio River, and his fortunes are scattered, and he is thrown into prison, and his family, brought up in luxury, is turned out to die. Abominable Aaron Burr has it comparatively easy. Sweet tempered Blennerhassett has it hard. Benedict Arnold proposed to sell out the forts of the United States; to surrender the Revolutionary army and to destroy the United States Government. He gets off with his pockets full of pounds sterling, while Major Andre, the brave and the brilliant, is decoyed into the conspiracy and suffers on the gibbet on the banks of the Hudson; so that even the literature—the marble tablature that commemorated that event—has been blasted by midnight desperadoes. Benedict Arnold has it easy. Major Andre has it hard. I have noticed that nine-tenths of those who suffer for crimes are merely the satellites of some great villains. Ignominious fraud is a juggler which by sleight of hand and legerdemain makes the gold that it stole appear in somebody else's pocket. Jeroboam plots the lie, contrives the imposition, and gets his wife to execute it. Stand off from all imposition and chicanery. Do not consent to be anybody's dupe, anybody's ally in wickedness, anybody's scapegoat.

The story of the text also impresses me with the fact that royalty sometimes passes in disguise. The frock, the veil, the hood of the peasant woman hid the queenly character of this woman of Tirzah. Nobody suspected that she was a queen or a princess as she passed by, but she was just as much a queen as though she stood in the palace, her robes incrusted with diamonds. And so all around about us there are princesses and queens whom the world does not recognize. They sit on no throne of royalty, they ride in no chariot, they elicit no huzza, they make no pretense, but by the grace of God they are princesses and they are queens; sometimes in their poverty, sometimes in their self-denial, sometimes in their hard struggles of Christian service—God knows they are queens. The world does not recognize them.

Royalty passing in disguise, kings without the crown, conquerors without the palm, empresses without the jewel. You saw her yesterday on the street. You saw nothing important in her appearance, but she is regnant over a vast realm of virture and goodness—a realm vaster than Jeroboam ever looked at. You went down into the house of destitution and want and suffering. You saw the story of trial written on the wasted hand of the mother, on the pale cheeks of the children, on the empty bread tray, on the fireless hearth, on the broken chair. You would not have given a dollar for all the furniture in the house. But by the grace of God she is a princess. The overseers of the poor come there and discuss the cause and say, "It's a pauper." They do not realize that God has burnished for her a crown, and that after she has got through the fatiguing journey from Tirzah to Shiloh and from Shiloh back to Tirzah there will be a throne of royalty on which she shall rest forever, Glory veiled. Affluence hidden. Eternal raptures hushed up. A queen in mask. A princess in disguise.

When you think of a queen you do not think of Catherine of Russia, or Maria Theresa of Germany, or Mary, queen of Scots. When you think of a queen, you think of a plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table or walked with him down the path of life arm in arm, sometimes to the Thanksgiving banquet, sometimes to the grave, but always side by side, soothing your little sorrows and adjusting your little quarrels, listening to your evening prayer, toiling with the needle or at the spinning wheel, and on cold nights tucking you up snug and warm. And then on that dark day when she lay a-dying, putting those thin hands that had toiled for you so long, putting them together in a dying prayer commending you to that God in whom she had taught you to trust. Oh, she was the queen, she was the queen! You cannot think of her now without having the deepest emotions of your soul stirred, and you feel as if you could cry as though you were now sitting in infancy on her lap, and if you call her back to speak your name with the tenderness with which she once spoke you would be willing now to throw yourself on the sod that covers her grave, crying, "Mother, mother!" Ah, she was the queen! Your father knew it. You knew it. She was the queen, but the queen in disguise. The world did not recognize it.

But there was a grander disguising. The favorite of a great house looked out of the window of His palace, and He saw that the people were carrying heavy burdens, and that some of them were hobbling on crutches, and He saw some lying at the gate exhibiting their sores, and then He heard their lamentations, and He said: "I will just put on the clothes of those poor people, and I will go down and see what their sorrows are, and I will sympathize with them, and I will be one of them, and I will help them." Well, the day came for Him to start. The lords of the land came to see Him off. All who could sing joined in the parting song, which shook the hills and woke up the shepherds. The first few nights He has been sleeping with the hostlers and the camel drivers, for no one knew there was a King in town. He went among the doctors of the law, astounding them, for without any doctor's gown He knew more law than any doctors. He fished with the fishermen. He smote with His own hammer in the carpenter's shop. He ate raw corn out of the field. He fried fish on the banks of Gennesaret. He was howled at by crazy people in the tombs. He was splashed of the surf of the sea. A pilgrim without any pillow. A sick man without any medicament. A mourner with no sympathetic bosom in which He could pour His tears. Disguise complete. I know that occasionally His divine loyalty flashed out as when in the storm on Galilee, as in the red wine at the wedding banquet, as when He freed the shackled demoniac of Gadara, as when He turned a whole school of fish into the net of the discouraged boatman, as when He throbbed life into the shriveled arm of the paralytic, but for the most part He was in disguise. No one saw the King's jewels in His sandal. No one saw the royal robe in His plain coat. No one knew that that shelterless Christ owned all the mansions in which the hierarchs of heaven had their habitation. None knew that that hungered Christ owned all the olive groves and all the harvests which shook their gold on the hills of Palestine. No one knew that He who said "I thirst!" poured the Euphrates out of His own chalice. No one knew that the ocean lay in the palm of His hand like a dewdrop in the vase of a lily. No one knew that the stars and moons and suns and galaxies and constellations that marched on age after age were, as compared with His lifetime, the sparkle of a firefly on a summer night. No one knew that the sun in midheaven was only the shadow of His throne. No one knew that His crown of univeral dominion was covered up with a bunch of thorns. Omnipotence sheath in a human body. Omniscience hidden in a human eye. Infinite love beating in a human heart. Everlasting harmonies subdued into a human voice. Royalty en masque. Grandeurs of heaven in earthly disguise.

My subject also impresses me with how people put on masks and how the Lord tears them off. It was a terrible moment in the history of this woman of Tirzah when the prophet accosted her, practically saying: "I know who you are. You cannot cheat me. You cannot impose upon me. Why feignest thou thyself to be another?" She had a right to ask for the restoration of her son; she had no right to practice that falsehood. It is never right to do wrong. Sometimes you may be able to conceal an affair. It is not necessary to tell everything. There is a natural pressure to the lips which seems to indicate that silence sometimes is right, but for double dealing, for moral shuffling, for counterfeit and for sham God has nothing but anathema and exposure. He will tear off the lie He will rip up the empiricism. He will scatter the ambuscade. There are people who are just ready to be duped. They seem to be waiting to be deceived. They believe in ghosts. They saw one themselves once. They heard something strange in an uninhabited house. Going along the road one night, something approached them in white and crossed the road. They would think it very disastrous to count the number of carriages at a funeral. They heard in a neighbor's house something that portended death in the family. They say it is a sure sign of evil if a bat fly into the room on a summer night or they see the moon over the left shoulder. They would not for the world undertake any enterprise on Friday, forgetful of the fact that if they look over the calendar of the world they will see that Friday has been the most fortunate day in all the history of the world.

I am no fatalist, but I should be completely wretched if I did not feel that all the affairs of my life are in God's hand and all that pertains to me and mine, just as certainly as all the affairs of this woman of the text, as this child of the text, as this king of the text, were in God's hand. You may ask me a hundred questions I cannot answer, but I shall until the day of my death believe that I am under the unerring care of God, and the heavens may fall, and the world may burn, and the judgment may thunder, and eternal ages may roll, but not a hair shall fall from my head, not a shadow shall drop on my path, not a sorrow shall transfix my heart without being divinely arranged—arranged by a living, sympathetic Father. He bottles our tears, He catches our sorrows, and to the orphan He will be a Father, and to the widow He will be a husband, and to the outcast He will be a home, and to the most miserable wretch that this day crawls up out of the ditch of his abomination crying for mercy He will be an all pardoning God. The rocks shall turn gray with age, and the forests shall be unmoored in the last hurricane, and the sun shall shut its fiery eyelid, and the stars shall drop like blasted figs, and the continents shall go down like anchors in the deep, and the ocean shall heave its last groan and lash itself with expiring agony, and the world shall wrap itself in a winding sheet of flame and leap on the funeral pyre of the judgment day; but God's love shall not die. It will kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowy sea after the last ocean has swept itself away. It will warm itself by the fire of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpet is pealing forth and the air is filled with the crash of broken sepulchers and the rush of the wings of the rising dead. Oh, may God comfort all this people with this Christian sentiment!

Threw Flowers at General Lafayette.

Mrs. Dr. James Bryan, of Elm street, Elizabeth, N. J., has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. She was one of the school children who threw flowers in the path of General Lafayette when he visited the city in 1824.

DEFEATED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Martha H. Cannon Elected State Senator in Utah.

Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon has been elected to the State Senate of Utah and is the first woman in the country who has achieved such distinction. Her opponent on the ticket

MRS. MARTHA HUGHES CANNON.

was her husband and she defeated him by 4000 votes. She is a Mormon and a Democrat, and proposes to direct her attention to legislation affecting sanitary and educational matters.

CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Three Joint Resolutions Introduced, Favoring the Insurgents.

The independence of Cuba was the subject, in one day, of three joint resolutions introduced in the United States Senate by Messrs. Cameron (Rep., Penn.), Mills (Dem., Texas), and Call (Dem., Fla.). The first acknowledges the independence of the island and directs the Government to use its friendly offices with Spain to bring the war to a close. The second directs the President of the United States to take possession of the island with the military and naval forces of the United States, and to hold possession until the Cuban people can organize a Government. The third recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent Government, and extends to it all rights in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The first two were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the last was laid on the table temporarily until Mr. Call may desire to address the Senate on the subject.

The first meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was held. Almost the entire time was devoted to a consideration of Cuban affairs and the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of State on the subject. Not a member of the committee failed to express his sympathy for the patriots, but no tangible suggestions were made, nor was any action of any kind taken.

DINGLEY BILL CALLED UP.

A Lively Political Debate Precipitated in the Senate.

Unexpected and surprising was the action of the United States Senate when, by the decisive vote of 35 to 21, it adopted a motion by Senator Allen to take up the Dingley tariff bill. But this action did not have the significance which the vote itself appears to convey. Immediately following it Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, moved to recommit the bill to that committee, and this motion was pending when, at 2 o'clock, the morning hour expired, and the entire matter lapsed as though no vote had been taken.

Neither the bill nor the Aldrich motion to recommit enjoys any privilege or precedence as a result of the action. It served, however, for some lively parliamentary fencing between Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), the author of the motion, and Messrs. Chandler, Hale and Aldrich, as well as for an exposition of the uncertain and shifting elements within the Senate when a vote is precipitated on an important public question. The debate was at times sharp and personal.

FOOTBALL IN THE WEST.

A Motion to Prohibit It to Be Made at a Meeting of College Presidents.

It is said that at the meeting of the Association of College Presidents of the Middle West, to be held in Madison, Wis., a proposition will be made entirely to abolish football from the list of college sports. President Adams, of Wisconsin, is President of the association, which embraces the colleges of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the relation of universities and preparatory schools and agree upon a uniform standard of admission to the universities.

Inquiry Into Trusts.

In the United States Senate Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) secured the adoption without comment of a sweeping resolution directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire into the prevention of competition by the Joint Traffic Association, composed of the railroads of the country; also the reported combination of the flour and milling interests of the country; also the reported combination of the window glass interests.

Shot and Killed His Mother.

A sad accident took place near Hancock's Bridge, Salem County, N. J. Mrs. Samuel Baker, the wife of a prosperous farmer, was shot and killed by her sixteen-year-old son. The boy was loading his shotgun in the kitchen. The boy, whose carelessness caused his mother's death, is frantic with grief. As it was purely accidental, no charges have been brought against young Baker.

Cuban Filibuster Seized.

A filibustering vessel which was preparing for a voyage to Cuba has been captured by the British authorities at Anotta Bay, on the north side of Jamaica, West Indies, about twenty-two miles west of Port Antonio. When captured the vessel was embarking rifles, ammunition and other war material. The members of the Cuban Junta here disclaim all connection with the expedition.

It is said that there is a regularly organized system of defrauding the Government of Bolivi acarried on by dishonest merchants and the custom house officials, by which the State is defrauded out of fully two-thirds of its revenue. If it were not for this fact the Republic would easily be able to pay its way. The same fraudulent system is pursued in Peru.

Climate and Comfort.

Either way, whether we are to have a prolonged winter of extreme cold or a mild one, through the dampness and chill neuralgia will find its victims, and a great many imprudent people will find neuralgia. In either case, when it does come, with its racking torture, let's look about us for the best that can be done. We need not go far. The reputation of St. Jacobs Oil as a certain cure for neuralgia has gone before it, and it is an established fact that it cures surely, soothes and restores the troubled nerves. To enjoy, therefore, a comfortable winter, whether it is cold or mild, bear in mind that for this complaint one should have the great remedy for pain ready for use. It is by putting off that the ailment grows worse, and the worst cases grow less as soon as it is used.

During the season 15,000 heads of cattle are boiled down into extract of beef every week at Fray Bentos, South America.

If you are *doubtful* as to the use of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of *millions* who use it, after the 28 years it has been on the market, *one trial* will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

Calais, Me., a city of over 7000 inhabitants, is groaning under one mail a day, and even that has to be brought through British territory.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

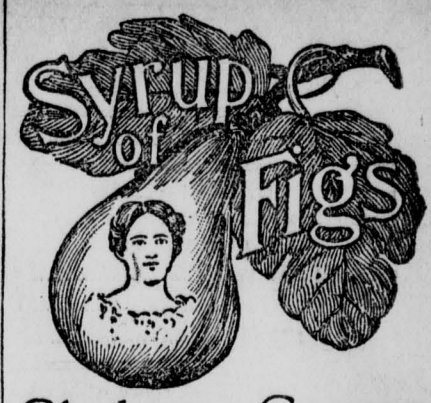
FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

It is better to remove than to hide complexional blemishes. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

The Vermont Legislature has passed a bill prohibliting Sunday excursion trains and a bill exempting 4½ per cent. mortgages from taxation.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NYNU—51

REVOLVER FREE! WATCH FREE! 138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer. Every person who cuts this out & sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 Cal. Revolver, 1 solid Nickel $3 Stem wind and Stem set watch, 1 elegant rolled gold $1 vest chain, 6 triple silver plated tea spoons worth $1, Pair gold plated $1 Cuff buttons, Gold plated watch charm worth 75c, 1 Imdiamond solid gold $2 Scarf pin, 1 doz. Collar buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead pencils, 1 Lead pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket memorandum and 1 perpetual button hole Gouget, all we ask, in order to introduce our Cigars is that you allow us to send in some package 50 of our finest 10c. cigars retailed at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask—don't pay 1 cent.

Address Winston M'f'g Co., Winston, N. C.

Hotel ARAGON Atlanta, GEORGIA.
Most uniform climate in United States. Every modern improvement. Perfect cuisine and service. Send for Circular and Rates.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	$ 400.00
20 Second " " "	$100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*	2,000.00
40 Third " " "	$ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month		$3,400.00
	12	
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands; New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:
The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.
The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100.00.
The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

A LIVER STIMULANT THAT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP
WITHOUT A GRIP OR GRIPE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION
LIGHTEN THE ILLS OF HUMANITY.
PLEASE BUY & TRY A BOX OF CASCARETS TO-DAY
10-25 or 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
SENT BY MAIL FOR PRICE. SAMPLE & BOOKLET FREE.
MADE ONLY BY The Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO NEW YORK.

What Brings Release From Dirt and Grease? Why, Don't You Know?

SAPOLIO!

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

The stores of this place have already assumed their holiday attire.

L. S. Norris, of this place, is doing jury duty at Huntingdon this week.

The recent summer temperature has made winter clothing rather cumbersome.

C. E. Winskey, of Altoona, spent a few days last week in town among friends.

Charles Smalley and wite, of Altoona, were the guests of friends in this place on Sunday.

John S. Shaver has opened up a jewelry store in the room recently vacated by Chas. Ingwers, the tailor, on Division street.

Dr. B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg, will lecture in the M. E. church on Friday evening the 18th inst. Subject, "Grumblers and Grumbling."

Charles Stratford, Esq., who has been housed for several days past with a sprained back, is able to be about with the assistance of a cane.

The new public road, connecting the bridge, across the Juniata above town, with the old pike, is nearing completion rapidly, and when finished will be a great convenience.

Joshua Nolan, of this place, who has been in Philadelphia for some time past receiving medical attention at a well known hospital of that city, returned home last week much benefited in health, though very weak.

Dr. B. F. Dimmick delivered his popular lecture on "Grumblers," in the North Hill Lecture Course. The lecture was keen and scholarly. That it hit was evidenced by frequent outbursts of applause which greeted the lecturer. Dr. Dimmick is an easy and graceful speaker, with a voice of great flexibility and capable of great expression. His scathing review of the grumbler, collectively and individually, mixed with the leaven of humor, drew forth laughter mixed with pity. It was one of the most forcible lectures heard in Akron this winter.—Akron *Beacon*.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mild weather and bad roads.

J. C. and N. Q. Wright are improving nicely.

As far as heard from the corn is all in the dry.

Our supervisors have laid an additional tax of 3 mills.

The power is removed from Wright's cider works and will not be replaced before next fall.

There is less fall plowing being done this fall than usual, an evidence of better judgment in farming.

Frank Ginter, the trusty clerk for E. S. Chilcott, and champion squirrel catcher, is on a visit to the Mountain City, his native home.

Harry Greenland has returned from Altoona where he had been in search of employment. It is a poor place to go for work at this time.

The contractors are pushing the work on the new piece of road in the Montgomery hollow. It will be a grand improvement. Had it been done ten years ago it would have saved the township what it is costing to do the job now; but better late than never.

Almost every week we see accounts of accidents the result of carelessness in handling fire arms. If our school directors, patrons and teachers fail to do their duty and call a halt to the taking of guns to school by the pupils, we expect to have a tragedy to report before the close of the present term.

CASSVILLE.

J. O. Heaton paid a visit to our state capital last week.

A number of our citizens have taken shares in the Saltillo Telephone Company.

Mrs. William Green has just returned from a visit to friends in Altoona and Huntingdon.

Mrs. Abram Horton, who is suffering from heart trouble, is not improving any at this writing.

David Wilson, D. D., of Washington, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mrs. Sallie Heaton and Miss Sallie Whiteside have gone to Baltimore for a short visit to relatives there.

Rev. Wallace, of Saxton, will give an illustrated lecture, Jan. 1st, in M. E. church, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

The Lutheran people will hold a festival on December 25 and 26 in Green's hall. Oysters, ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be served.

Nathan Horton is improving his property by the use of paint, paper, board walks, etc. We hope he will enjoy life in our little town, where he is welcomed.

The Methodist Sabbath school is preparing for Christmas. The cantata, 'Santa Claus' Arrival," will be given December 25th. The music is brilliant, the plot excellent and we feel sure the evening will be one of pleasure and interest.

THREE SPRINGS.

George Posten, of Smith valley, visited T. A. Weight and M. Chilcote the past week.

A number of persons left this place on Monday last en route to the county capital, where they will attend court this week.

John A. Stephens, proprietor of the St. Opandstay hotel, is the happiest man in town, and when asked the reason, he replies: "It's a girl."

Sigel Ashman has erected a fine shanty for his men at the lime kiln. Sigel takes pride in looking after the welfare of his employees and making them comfortable.

Mrs. John Montgomery, who is visiting J. C. Montgomery, of this place, has been very sick for some time past and at this writing has improved but very little. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Cutshall Bros., of this place, generally look after the interest of the little folks, they having purchased a complete line of Christmas goods, including about eighteen hundred pounds of candy.

LATTA GROVE.

Our school is moving along nicely.

Some of our farmers are plowing for next season's corn crop.

Allen Walker is still prospecting for gold and says the prospects are encouraging.

P. D. Bowman has been quite successful in killing wild turkeys this season, having brought down five.

Israel Quarry has his lime kiln in blast. Mr. Quarry knows how to burn good lime and the value of the same for fertilizing.

Washington Camp, No. 662, P. O. S. of A., of this place, will hold an oyster supper in their hall Saturday evening next, 19th. The Latta Grove drum corps will be present and furnish music for the occasion. All are cordially invited.

Badly Beaten.

An Austrian was badly beaten at one of the stone quarries in the upper end of the county last Saturday night a week. The victim sustained a big cut in one of his legs and another in the back of his head, besides his face and head are battered and bruised in a frightful manner. Three other foreigners attacked him and pounded him with stones. Aa a finish to their fiendish proceedings, they picked up the helpless man and were about to toss him into the river, but were prevented from doing so by some other quarrymen who were in the neighborhood.

Local Institute.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Garfield, Cass district, Dec. 26, 1896:

Reading—Luenda J. Wright, Lottie Smith, Emma Mierley, J. Frank Wright.

Mental Arithmetic—R. P. Smith, Dessie Roland, Mr. Taylor, Miles Chilcote, Mary E. Smith.

Scientific Temperance—Mrs. S. V. Heaton.

Literature in Public Schools—Julia Chilcote, A. M. Smith, W. M. Hamilton.

What Should We Teach?—Milton Wright, W. T. Smith.

Value of Local Institutes—J. B. Boring, J. Harvey Tate.

Nature Study in Public Schools—Mary Hamilton.

Educational Standard in Public Schools—Prof. W. J. Swigart.

Success—J. G. Dell.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Three Banks Quit.

Altoona *Tribune* of Tuesday: The expected happened at Hollidaysburg yesterday when the First National bank temporarily suspended its business and closed its doors. Ever since the private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. failed on September 18 last, the national bank has been gradually weakening and losing in public confidence. The withdrawals of deposits were many and frequent, and although there were repeated changes in the executive management, yet the tug and strain on the treasury vaults still continued. It finally became evident to the bank officials that the institution could not long bear up under this crucial ordeal and the following notice, signed by the board of directors, and posted on the bank door yesterday morning at 8 o'clock tells the sequel to the story:

"On account of the heavy drainage upon this bank for the past twenty days, and especially the last two or three days, the board of directors have decided, at a meeting held this day, to suspend business until further notice."

Comptroller James H. Eckles, of the currency, was wired yesterday that the bank had suspended business and it is probable that the bank examiner will be sent to-day to take control of the bank's affairs. It will be his duty to marshal the assets and liabilities and certify to the department at Washington as to the solvency or insolvency of the institution. If it be insolvent a receiver will be appointed to wind up its affairs. But this outcome is generally believed to be improbable. It is known that the bank's securities are gilt-edged and are readily collectable. The officials say that the suspension is only temporary and that the institution will re-open within thirty days' time without any financial loss to the depositors. There will be a complete re-organization.

The suspension of the First National bank compelled the closing of its two branches—the Martinsburg deposit bank, of Martinsburg, and the Williamsburg bank, at Williamsburg. These two banks are private partnerships, known as Jack, Watson, Blair, Morrow & Co., of which Colonel William Jack and Anthony S. Morrow are the surviving members.

Flag Raising.

The citizens of Springfield township are going to express their loyalty to their country by raising the Stars and Stripes over the Ridge school house on Saturday, December 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. An interesting program has been arranged and addresses will be made by G. M. Cutshall, E. R. Wible, Rev. Dressler and G. J. Nonemaker.

A meeting will also be held in the evening, which will consist of exercises by the school, and an address by Allison Wible entitled, "Our Nation's Colors." All are cordially invited to be present. S. W.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

—Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proved by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Banks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. L. HETRICK, Adm'r.,
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

We have the most chotce line of the above goods ever shown in Central Penn'a. Handkerchief, Glove, Tie, Suspender, Collar and Cuff Boxes,

TOILET SETS, ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS,

TRAVELING CASES and BAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

GLOVES, FINE CHINA VASES, ETC., ETC.

Our CUT GLASS Department is simply exquisite, the most beautiful pieces you ever saw. We have also a very fine line of Umbrellas for ladies and gentlemen.

We have a few very choice Vases at $6.50, $7, $7.50 and $8, that we will let go at $5. We never had so many beautiful things at reasonable prices as we have this year. Come and look at our goods whether you buy or not.

The Coats for ladies, misses and children as advertised last week will be sold at reduced prices until we are sold out.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

He Works for Us.

We do not rest content with half-way measures. One of the main articles in our Business Code reads: "There is nothing too good for our friends." Hence it is that in making preparations for the Holiday Trade we secured the services of

Santa Claus Himself.

He has stabled his reindeers, emptied his sleigh and will make our store his headquarters for his delightful season. Every evening and Saturday afternoon until Christmas

Santa Will Entertain His Little Friends

From our corner window and distribute his presents with every purchase from our Children's Department, whether large or small. Every Lady Visitor will receive a box of Fine French Mixed Candy and a handsome Calendar for 1897. Bring the children along. Santa will be pleased to see them.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 16, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—John E. Giffin, of Saltillo, paid the ITEM office a brief call on Monday.

—The Vermont legislature has passed a bill prohibiting Sunday excursion trains.

—Miss Laura Gillam returned home Sunday evening from a two weeks' visit to friends in Tyrone.

—Mrs. Rev. Stroup, of Bedford county, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spangler, in this place.

—The petit jury at the last term of the Bedford county court was discharged one day ahead of the grand jury.

—Eight empty freight cars were demolished in a wreck which occurred at Newton Hamilton on Sunday morning.

—R. Newton McCarl has been appointed by court to serve as burgess of this borough during the remainder of the term.

—Owing to the serious illness of his son, Rev. R. S. Woodward, pastor of the U. B. church, was unable to fill his appointments last Sunday.

—H. A. Chilcote, who is employed in McKean county, arrived home last Friday and will spend a couple weeks with his family in this place.

—Misses Lillie Stapleton and Myra Sanderson, of Saxton, Bedford county, were guests of G. D. Wood and wife a portion of the past week.

—Eighteen hundred dollars for damages to sheep in one year seems to be a pretty stiff bill, but that is what Clearfield county has paid during 1896.

—The public schools of Huntingdon devoted last Friday afternoon to the organization of an anti-cigarette league. We are of the opinion that the time was well spent.

—Mrs. William Hatfield, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson, of this place, has been seriously ill for several weeks past.

—George E. Leister, proprietor of the Potter house, Philipsburg, died on Saturday afternoon last, aged 33 years. He was a son of Henry Leister, of Huntingdon, and is survived by his wife and one child.

—Three boys are under arrest at Orbisonia charged with assaulting Postmaster Starr because he refused to give them mail when they demanded it. They will also have to answer for interfering with a government officer.

—G. W. Bunn, the cabinet maker and picture framer, whose place of business is on Moore sreet, Huntingdon, has our thanks for recent favors. Any work entrusted to Mr. Bunn receives prompt attention and his prices are reasonable.

—F. W. Clark, formerly editor of the Johnstown *Times*, who was convicted of swindling Altoona building and loan associations of about $20,000, was last week sentenced to seven and one-half years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

—George Hutchison, of Alexandria, killed two hogs on Tuesday of last week the aggregate weight of which was 1093 lbs., the largest weighing 583 pounds. David McClure, of the same place, killed two which aggregated 983 lbs., the largest weighing 499½ lbs.

—Some two weeks ago George McClellan, who resided near Rainsburg, Bedford county, cut with an ax the great toe of his right foot. The wound was not considered of any serious consequence at first, but blood poison set in and death resulted last Sunday.

—Maretta Undine, daughter of William and Clara Clemens, died last Friday at the home of the parents in this place. The child was aged one month. The remains were interred in the old U. B. cemetery Sunday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—George Barthelow, of Everett, while out rabbit hunting near Gapsville, Bedford county, on last Saturday afternoon a week, met with an accident that resulted in his death a few hours later. He was reaching with one hand for a rabbit which had taken refuge in a hole in the ground, when, in some unaccountable manner, his gun was discharged, the load taking effect in his side. He was aged about 20 years and single.

—Venance Chillon, of Robertsdale, one of the men released at the first habeas corpus hearing for the murder of Peter Venzelona, was re-arrested on Tuesday of last week and lodged in jail. The District Attorney claims to have found new testimony against him.

—James Livingston, a well known resident of Barree township, died on Wednesday last of consumption, aged about 60 years. Mr. Livingston had resided in this county nearly all his life, and by his genial nature had made many friends who will be sorry to learn of his departure.

—There will be no preaching service in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath on account of an appointment by the Huntingdon Presbytery to preach in the Saxton Presbyterian church at that time. I will preach at Mapleton Sabbath evening, December 27, at 7 o'clock. D. H. CAMPBELL.

—While in a fit of despordency due to drink, Henry McCauley, a Middle division fireman residing in Altoona, attempted to commit suicide in an Altoona store last Wednesday by slashing his throat with a cheese knife. He was disarmed after a struggle and put into the hands of an officer. He will recover.

—Messrs. Welch, Schuldt and Kean, county commissioners elect, met at the Hotel Brunswick, Huntingdon, yesterday and made the following appointments: S. I. Spyker, attorney; George M. Spanogle, clerk; N. G. Edwards, janitor; Dr. F. L. Schum, jail physician. There were thirty-three applicants for clerk.

—William Ginithin, aged 16 years and employed at Miller's saw mill, near Newton Hamilton, was almost instantly killed Saturday afternoon. His foot caught in the circular saw while he was stooping for a board and his right foot and leg were cut off and his back split open from the pelvis to the neck. He lived about twenty minutes.

—About six months ago notices were published in the newspapers requesting information as to the whereabouts of Edward Selke who had disappeared from his home in Benore, Centre county. His family mourned him as dead until last week when word was received from the missing young man that he was at work on a farm in Florida. No reason was given for his leaving.

—A course of popular lectures are to be given this season in the Mount Union M. E. church. Excellent talent has been secured. The first of the series will be given next Saturday evening by Rev. B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg, who has a wide reputation as an entertaining and instructive speaker. His subject is "Grumblers." Go and hear him.

—Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley, one of the best known clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, died Saturday night at his home in Baltimore, aged 75 years. In 1872 Dr. McCauley was elected president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and remained in that position for sixteen years, the longest period any president of that college ever served.

—William Reed & Son, the Huntingdon dry goods dealers, had their holiday opening last Saturday. An ITEM representative was present and was delighted with the display. There were no flashy decorations but the articles of merchandise were arranged in such harmony as to give the effect of decorations. The store was crowded with customers and the attendants seemed to take great pleasure in extending courtesies to the visitors. One thing that came to us with force was that William Reed & Son make no misstatements in their newspaper announcements. Everything is just as represented.

—The Peoples' telephone line has been completed from McConnellsburg, Fulton county, to Saltillo, this county, and is in successful operation. The Saltillo telephone company has been organized and will apply for a charter as per notice elsewhere in this paper. This company has commenced work on its line from Saltillo to Cassville and expects to have it completed in a few days. This line will be continued from Cassville up Trough Creek valley to Pine Grove school house and if sufficient stock be subscribed it will run from there to Huntingdon, via Mapleton and Mill Creek. It will be a great convenience and we hope the projectors may meet with substantial encouragement.

Mrs. Ellen McHugh.

Mrs. Ellen McHugh died at her home in Mapleton, Thursday morning, December 10, 1896, after an illness of seven weeks' duration. The remains were interred Saturday afternoon in the Catholic cemetery at Huntingdon. Services were conducted by the priest in the Catholic church previous to the interment.

Mrs. McHugh, whose maiden name was McMenamin, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, October 13, 1828, hence at the time of her death was aged 68 years, 1 month and 27 days. She was married to John McHugh February 11, 1844, and in 1849 they emigrated to America. They first settled at McVeytown, but remained there but about six weeks, when they moved to Wells' valley, Fulton county. They lived at the latter place about six years and then moved to Mount Union where they resided about three years. About 1859 they came to Mapleton where she has since resided except for a short period when she lived in Pittsburg. Her husband, who served in a portion of the war as a member of Co. B, 110th Regt., died in Mapleton August 10, 1866. She was the mother of seven children, only two of whom are known to survive her. They are Mrs. Howard Nipple, of Juniata county, and John A. McHugh, of Mapleton. Another daughter, Mrs. James McCann, visited her mother in this place about twenty-five years ago. About ten years ago a letter from her was received from Australia. Since that time nothing has been heard of her and it is supposed she is dead.

Mrs. McHugh was a life-long member of the Catholic church and was strict in the performance of duties assigned her. She was a good neighbor and was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need.

We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Big Fire in Altoona.

Fire broke out in the display window of Frank M. Morrow's store, Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, Altoona, on Monday evening about 7.30 o'clock, and before the flames could be extinguished property to the amount of between $75,000 and $100,000 was destroyed.

The fire originated in this manner: In the window a 12-year-old lad named Samuel Wertz was impersonating Santa Claus. He was freely be-decked with cotton instead of furs, while in the window about him cotton was lavishly distributed to represent snow. Shortly after 7.30 o'clock young Wertz came in contact with a gas jet, and in a few seconds was a mass of flames. The masses of cotton in the window, once ablaze, were as so much tinder to the remainder of the store. In a marvellously short time—not more than thirty seconds—the fire communicated to the inflammable goods thereabouts, and in thirty seconds more the building was doomed.

The clerical force of the store, numbering about twelve in all, quickly saw the danger that threatened them and fled to the open air. Mr. Frank M. Morrow was at the cashier's desk, but before he had time to grasp the proceeds of the day's sales the overwhelming rush of flames was upon him and he had to fly for his life.

Run Down by Fast Line.

When second section of Fast Line arrived in Altoona last Wednesday evening the car inspectors at the depot found some shreds of human flesh and a pair of rough hob-nail shoes wedged in between the bars of the engine pilot. These mute evidences of disaster led to an investigation, and it was discovered some time later that a man had been killed near Union Furnace, this county. The remains were taken to Tyrone. It was learned later that the deceased was an Italian laborer who was employed in the quarries near Tyrone. Nothing was found on the body but a bottle of whiskey and sixtycents. There were no papers or anything which could disclose the identity of the deceased. From the indications the Italian was probably walking on the track and was run down while intoxicated.

—The engine house of Kulp, Thomas & Co., of Milroy, Mifflin county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of last week, together with a small locomotive, a car load of coal, lot of tools, kerosene oil and a quantity of tar. The loss is about $3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Borough School Report.

Following is a report of the borough schools for the month ending Monday, December 14, 1896:

School No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	25	22	47
Average attendance.	22	19	41
Per cent. of "	94	95	95

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Dale Bell, Loy Rex, Charlie Shore, Roy O'Connor, Robert McCarl, John Himes, Harry Hommond, Herbert Hicks, Harry Turnbaugh, Harry Henderson, David Norris, Edward Spangler, Pearl Neice, Mary Hooper, Blanche Chilcote, Tillie Neice, Esther Brown, Mattie Brininger, Maud Barkley. These missed but half a day: George Wrenner, Charles Wrenner, Harry Long, Freddie Hammond, Willie Hammond. Visitors, 11.

School No. 2—Mary H. Black, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	23	21	44
Average attendance.	22	19	41
Per cent. of "	98	95	97

The following pupils have not missed any time during the month: Foster Bell, Herbert Henderson, Nannie Henderson, Loy McCarl, James McHugh, Charlie Moore, Chas. O'Connor, John Robley, Luther Skipper, Harry Thompson, Chas. Wertz, Thomas White, Geo. White, Mattie Barkley, Lizzie Chilcote, Georgie Dell, Myrtle Fisher, Mattie Himes, Anna Lamberson, Olie Lamberson, Ada McDonald, Louie McCarl, Jettie Moore, Nannie Nupper, Lottie Skipper, Edith Wood.

School No. 3—A. M. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	12	11	23
Average attendance.	11	10	21
Per cent. of "	95	90	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Ada Wilson, Iva Chilcote, Mazie McMullen, Mary White, Lulu McDonald, William Buchanan, Mason Hicks, Henry Buchanan, Jesse Swope, Wilbur Yocum, Bennie Barkley.

School No. 4—I. B. Whitehead, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	14	12	26
Average attendance.	12	11	23
Per cent. of "	94	90	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Bruce Yocum, Charlie Swope, Eddie McCarl, Ellis Baker, Emory Neice, J. Lee Rex, Ada Wood, Bessie Chilcote, Cora Miller, Ettie McDonald, Myrtle Wright.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

Frank Stan and Clara Hyle, Porter township.

Charles E. Smawley, Altoona, and Helen D. Gibboney, Huntingdon.

Rash C. Fisher, Lincoln township, and Mary Crouse, Todd township.

H. J. Myton and Junie Silknitter, Barree township.

Thomas S. Cisney and Gertrude Vaughn, Tell township.

John C. Cromwell and Lizzie May Ashton, Springfield township.

MARRIED.

HANAWALT—COZZENS.—December 3, 1896, by the Rev. D. H. Campbell, Wesley Hanawalt, of Hare's valley, and Miss Mary J. Cozzens, of Huntingdon.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1896, by S. W. Kimmel, W. W. Heaton, George Sleeman, R. W. Hudson, M. Scott McNeil, and D. E. McClain, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Saltillo Telephone Company," the character and object of which are to establish and maintain a telephone line from the Borough of Saltillo via Cassville to the Borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and from the Borough of Cassville to the Borough of Saxton, in Bedford county, Pa., and from the Borough of Saltillo to the Borough of Shade Gap via Orbisonia, and from Broad Top City, in Huntingdon county, Pa., to the Borough of Hopewell, in Bedford county, Pa., and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

THOS. F. BAILEY,
Dec. 2-3t. Solicitor.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

MACEO REPORTED DEAD.

The Cuban Leader Said to Have Been Slain in Battle.

HIS ALLEGED BODY IDENTIFIED.

The Spaniards Claim to Have Found Maceo's Diary and the Body of Gomez's Son---Ground for Believing That the Rumor is False---Brave Insurgents Had Just Crossed the Spanish Trocha.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—It is announced in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Maceo, the great insurgent leader and the heart and soul of the Cuban cause, has been killed in Havana Province, after having effected the passage of the Western trocha near Mariel at its northern extremity. With the Cuban leader died the youth Francisco Gomez, son of Maximo Gomez, who accompanied the mulatto general on his passage of the trocha.

Most explicit details of the finding of the corpses of the fallen Cubans and of the facts relied upon for their identification are at hand through the report of the Spanish commander, Major Cirujeda, who lately contested the passage of the trocha unsuccessfully with Maceo, and who sustained another conflict with the forces under the insurgent leader. It was in a reconnoissance after the

GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.
(The Cuban insurgent leader reported dead on the field of battle.

engagement that the Spaniards found the two corpses, not separated in death, which they have identified as those of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez.

Major Cirujeda, of the Spanish Army, having received information that insurgents had arrived near Punta Brava, in the Havana Province, started, with his command, in the direction in which they were believed to be. The Spanish troops met the main body of the insurgents, 2000 strong, at San Pedro, and engaged them in battle.

The insurgents entrenched themselves behind stone fences, where they held their positions until nightfall, when they were dislodged and compelled to retire. The Spaniards then returned to Punta Brava. They lost in the fight three privates killed and three Lieutenants and twenty-eight privates wounded. Over forty of the insurgents were left dead upon the field.

There was found among the dead insurgents the body of a well dressed man, on which there were documents which lead to the belief that the dead man was the son of Maximo Gomez. Among the papers found was one on which, written with a lead pencil, was a confession that the writer had committed suicide rather than abandon the body of Antonio Maceo. The war diary of Maceo was also found. In it there is an entry which says the insurgents crossed the trocha on December 4.

It is concluded from these circumstances that Maceo was killed in the engagement with Major Cirujeda's command. The news of his death has caused the greatest kind of a sensation in Havana.

The loyalists are jubilant, believing that with the killing of Maceo a blow has been struck at the rebellion that will result in its speedy suppression. The insurgent sympathizers, though they dare not give public expression to their views, apparently feel very despondent over the loss of the leader, though a considerable number of them place little reliance in the news.

Though the Spaniards are confident that Maceo is really dead, some of the Cubans profess to believe that the finding of the confession and the diary was due to a trick of the insurgents to delude the Spanish into the belief that Maceo was killed, while he pursued his plan of reaching Gomez.

THE FALLEN HERO.

Sketch of the Life of Antonio Maceo, the Great Cuban Patriot.

Major-General Antonio Maceo had been the most conspicuous of the Cuban leaders, with the exception of General Gomez. He was a member of General Gomez's staff during the ten years' war, and during that period was in command of large bodies of insurgents in the Department of the Oriente. He was a son of Mariana Grajales and Marcos Maceo, mulattoes, who owned a plantation in Santiago de Cuban Province.

He was in Costa Rica when the present revolution broke out, and he, with his brother, Jose, joined an expedition which set out from Port Limon on March 28, 1895, on the steamer Adirondack. A Spanish man-of-war pursued the steamer for eight hours, and at last the leaders were compelled to land on Fortune Island, one of the West India Islands.

Thence Maceo and other leaders made their way to Cuba in the schooner Honor, and the General was placed in command of the Cuban forces of his native province, some seven thousand in number, pending the arrival of General Gomez. Several reports of his defeat by the Spanish followed. Once it was said that he had killed himself. Again last February, when he captured the town of Jaruco, it was reported that he had been killed and his body identified. It was at the time said that his saddle, bearing the initials "A. M.," had fallen into the hands of the Spanish. He has been reported killed ten times.

General Maceo had ten brothers, who were nearly all either killed or disabled fighting against the Spaniards.

POSTOFFICE'S GROWTH.

Postmaster-General Wilson's Annual Report Tells of the Great Service Rendered.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Postmaster-General Wilson, in his annual report, depicts the growth of the postal service from an organization of seventy-five postmasters in the first year of Washington's Administration, and a mail service costing $32,000, confined to the carriage of letters, to an organization of over 70,000 postmasters and a service costing $92,000,000, open to the transmission of almost all kinds of matter.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON.

His recommendations refer to the need of inspectors for carrier service as well as for the reorganization of that branch of the department, while close attention is given to the comparatively small details of the service. The experiment of free delivery in towns and villages has not achieved success, says the Postmaster-General, and the results of free rural delivery are yet incomplete.

The net receipts to the revenues of the department from the money order business, domestic and international, during the year were $886,185.07, an increase of $74,147.97. Of these receipts, $730,646.06 were from domestic money orders and $155,538.41 from international orders.

No effort has been spared to increase the service and facilities in the Star Route, which serve the rural population of the country so as to extend a daily service as far as practicable to every locality in the United States. Twelve thousand and ninety appointments were made during the year.

A creditable showing in the handling of registered mails is made, the number of complaints on this score received during the year being only 5817. There were 64,613 complaints received during the year as to ordinary mail. Of this number 31,843 referred to letters and 29,060 to packages.

CLEVELAND TO CRESPO.

He Writes to Venezuela's President, Highly Praising the Treaty.

At Caracas, Venezuela, the Government publishes a personal letter from President Cleveland to President Crespo, in regard to the Guiana boundary treaty, which has been agreed upon between Mr. Olney, the Ameri-

PRESIDENT CRESPO, OF VENEZUELA.

can Secretary of State, and Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister.

The reply of President Crespo is also published and the Venezuelan public has thus been made aware of the steps that led up to this country's acquiescence in the arrangement.

In his letter Mr. Cleveland commended the terms of treaty to the chief executive or Venezuela and with many expressions of international courtesy advises its acceptance as the best possible solution to all concerned of the long pending question.

President Crespo answers in cordial, but diplomatic, terms. He expresses the gratitude of his Government and people toward the United States and adds the belief that the Congress of Venezuela will undoubtedly give the treaty the attention that it deserves.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S REPORT.

Why the Tonnage Tax Has Been Reimposed Upon German Vessels.

The report of the Secretary of State, to which President Cleveland refers in his message to Congress, states that "the relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue upon that footing of harmony and friendliness which has been their fortunate characteristic for so many years."

In respect to the reimposition of the tonnage tax on German shipping the report says that after an investigation, which showed that port dues were being collected in German ports on every American vessel, the United States Ambassador at Berlin was atked for an explanation, which when made was not deemed satisfactory.

The stringent measures adopted by Germany "on assumed grounds of public health," against the importation of American cattle and meat products, have not been ameliorated, but on the contrary the disposition of Germany to still further impede this legitimate traffic has been evidenced by fresh restrictive measures.

The statement is added that "continuing endeavors have been made to secure for American life insurance companies doing business in Prussia a hearing in remonstrance against the restrictions sought to be imposed upon them, and fair prospects exist of the ultimate removal of the interdiction."

Spain Not Pleased.

Spain was displeased with President Cleveland's references to Cuba in his message.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

President Cleveland left Washington for a shooting trip in South Carolina waters. He was accompanied by Captain R. D. Evans, Commander Lamberton and Dr. O'Reilly, his physician.

Senator Cullom, in a speech in the United States Senate, said that this country must interfere in Cuba. If there is no precedent, he said, we must make one.

A Republican Caucus Committee was appointed to frame a bill for introduction in the Senate providing for the calling of an international conference to secure the adoption of a bimetallic standard.

Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means decided to begin the work of framing a new tariff bill after the holiday recess.

Tests made by the Board of Investigation on the steel plate intended for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge, now building at Newport News, prove that they are defective.

The Senate in executive session ratified the treaty with Mexico, extending for one year the treaty providing for the marking of the boundary line between the two countries.

The President has nominated Benjamin K. Kimberley, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver, Col.; also John G. Ostrander, of Alaska, to be Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside in Juneau.

Attorney-General Harmon argued in the United States Supreme Court that the Anti-Trust law applies to traffic agreements by railroad companies.

A building for permanent Republican National headquarters in Washington was selected by Chairman Hanna.

Representative Wilbur, of New Nork, is preparing a bill to impose a duty of $100 on each male immigrant.

The War Department has made awards of contracts for building coast defense works as follows: For gun and mortar battery emplacements in San Diego (Cal.) harbor, to the California Construction Company, at $109,417; for like emplacements on Dutch Island, Newport harbor, R. I., to Robert M. Dudley, for $56,967; for emplacements on Sullivan Island, Charleston harbor, S. C., to Jacob Friday & Sons, at $110,813.

The General Pension Appropriation bill and three postal bills were passed in the House.

Attorney-General Harmon made an argument in the United States Supreme Court against the combination of railroads known as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association as a violation of the Anti-Trust law.

Domestic.

William Johns, an employe of the Hotel Le Grand, Chicago, Ill., was shot and killed by a bandit because he refused to throw up his hands.

Indignation meetings denouncing the assassination of Maceo in Cuba were held in many cities of the Union.

Samuel P. Putnam, a famous free thinker and an author, and Miss May L. Collins were killed by gas in the latter's home in Boston, Mass.

A crank with an imaginary grievance and a revolver, threatened to shoot the German Consul General, in New York City, but was disarmed by a policeman.

Josephine, Countess Jaracke, who said she was a grandniece of Count Pulaski, was found dead in her Brooklyn (N. Y.) home, having committed suicide.

The great six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York City, ended with Hale first, Rice second and Reading third. All records were broken in the contest of endurance and speed. The winner rode a total distance of 1910 miles and eight laps. The best previous record for 142 hours was 1600 miles. Twenty-seven men started in the race. Fifteen finished.

The Harlan (Iowa) State Bank has closed. The original capital was $50,000. It was organized in 1872 as a private bank. The bank officials have turned over their property to be used by their creditors. Two other local firms are involved, one having assigned.

After several hours' conference the directors of the First National Bank of Niagara Falls, N. Y., resolved to close the doors. It is stated that the depositors will get their money. A few days ago the Niagara Glazed Paper Company failed, and this pulled down the bank.

Marie Barbari was acquitted, after four weeks' trial in the Criminal Part of the Supreme Court, New York City, for the murder of Domenico Cataldo.

Carl Schurz, in an address to the National Civil Service Reform League, in Philadelphia, declared that the system of civil service is doing away with official spoils and bringing honesty in the service.

Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, was the guest of honor at a banquet in Philadalphia to commemorate the fiftieth anniversaay of his entrance into journalism.

Much comment was caused by the action of the New York Board of Aldermen in practically voting away a gas franchise for a bonus of $15,000 and a hazy promise.

There is an alleged shortage of about $1700 in the Waterloo (N. Y.) Postoffice, of which D. S. R. Welles is Postmaster. Edson M. Drake, Deputy-Postmaster, was arrested and taken to Auburn. Some say the charge against Drake is embezzlement, while others say it is perjury.

In attempting to cross the Verdigris River, four miles north of Muskogee, Indian Territory, Will Wade and two McKnap girls, all colored, were drowned by the boat overturning.

Two highwaymen attempted to hold up the agent of the Milwaukee road at Fairfax, Iowa, when the agent opened fire, instantly killing one of the men and wounding the other.

The Utah State Board of Canvassers were enjoined from acting on the returns of the recent election; the case will be argued before the State Supreme Court.

Raymond Christman, a wealthy married man of Amsterdam, N. Y., erected a costly monument to Florence Haun, now serving a life sentence for murdering Charles Landry, for whom she had left her husband. Christman says she is dying.

The two black bears which have been terrorizing the settlement of Germania, N. J., have been killed. It took five shots to kill both brutes. These are the first bears killed in New Jersey forests since 1884. The farmers and numerous gunners are jubilant over the killing of the bears.

A railroad collision occurred at Salemsville, Ohio, between the Aurora accommodation, eastbound, and the officers' special inspection train, by which three persons were killed and several injured. The killed are: John Price, fireman of the accommodation train; Horner Dixon, fireman of the special train; P. L. Zippernick, civil engineer, of North Bend.

At Milwaukee, Wis., Willis A. Meyer's large department store was seized by Under Sheriff Armour on attachments aggregating $58,921.09. Later Meyer made an assignment to George Koch. The assets were $170,000 to $200,000, and liabilities about $100,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 20.

Lesson Text: "The Birth of Christ," Matt. ii., 1-12—Golden Text: Luke ii., 10—Commentary.

1. "Now, when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judæa in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem." He was foreordained before the foundation of the world (I Pet. i., 20), and when the fullness of time was come God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv., 4, 5). Not only is He the Son of God, but, as in chapter i., 1, the Son of David, the Son of Abraham, and therefore the one in whom all the promises to David and Abraham will be fulfilled. In Him shall all Scripture be fulfilled, for it all concerns Him (Luke xxiv., 27, 44). His birth in Bethlehem was but an event in a life without beginning or end (John xvii., 5; Rev. xxii., 1-5).

2. "Saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen His star in the east and have come to worship Him?" They had no doubt as to whom they wanted to see, nor as to what they wanted to do. They came to see the new-born King of the Jews and to worship Him. It was long since the Jews had a king, and they were now subject to the Romans, of whom Herod was the representative. But in their heaven given book it was written that the throne of David should be established forever and the promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob fulfilled (Isa. ix., 6, 7; Mic. vii., 19, 20).

3. "When Herod, the king, had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him." If he had known the promises of God concerning the overthrow of Israel's enemies, and the future glory of Israel, he might well have been troubled. See as a sample Mic. v., 15; vii., 16, 17. But, not knowing the Scriptures, all he saw in the words of wise men was probably the possibility of a deliverer for Israel who would redeem them from the power of Rome. The redemption of Israel will yet come, and the signs of its approach are not few (Luke xxi., 25-28).

4. "And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born" He would thus see if the leaders of the people were expecting a king, and if there was anything in this extraordinary visit and question of these men from the East. Christ is the Greek for the Hebrew word Messiah, and the English of each is the anointed. See the use of the word in I Sam. ii., 10, 35; Ps. ii., 2, 6; Dan. ix., 25, 26. Hear also the chief priests mockingly call Him "Christ the King of Israel" (Mark xv., 31, 32).

5. "And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judæa, for thus it is written by the prophet." Herod would now see that there must be something in it, for the prophets of Israel had foretold what the wise men from the East indicated had now come to pass. That there were those in Israel who were patiently waiting for this great event is clear from the record concerning Simeon and Anna (Luke ii., 25, 26, 38). There were those who looked for redemption in Israel and expected a Redeemer about that time.

6. "And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda, for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." This is quoted from Mic. v., 2. The rest of the verse is most interesting and a proof of the divinity of this child. "His goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." He appeared to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to Moses, Joshua, Gideon and Solomon. Jesus, the Son of Mary, is the Lord God of the holy prophets. He sees the end from the beginning, and 700 years before the event foretold His birth in Bethlehem.

7. "Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared." The devil, whose great weapon is death, was working in Herod to destroy this child King. This is evident from verse 16, for the age of the children slain is associated with the inquiry which he made of the wise men. What blessed little martyrs those innocent babes were! They died for Him, and He will not forget it in that day. "They shall come again from the land of the enemy" (Jer. xxxi., 16). Death, the enemy, took their bodies for a time, but they shall rise again.

8. "And he sent them to Bethlehem and said, Go and search diligently for the young child, and when ye have found Him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship Him also." The devil is a liar and a murderer (John viii., 44), but all of his plots against God and His Christ shall come to naught. He seems successful for the present, but the end is not yet.

9. "When they had heard the king they departed, and, lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was"—evidently guided them to the very house. Possibly an angel of God guiding them all the way, for ordinary stars, while they guide the mariner across the trackless sea, do not stand over a particular house in a town, as if saying, "This is the place." Angels are called stars in Rev. i., 20; ix., 1.

10. "When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy." It would seem that they lost sight of it for a time. Was it because they stopped to inquire of Herod, or in order that they might inquire of Herod? It is not written, but this we know, that God Himself is all sufficient for His people in all things. He does sometimes guide thus through people, but when He begins to do a supernatural thing, as in this case, it is not likely that He would have us turn aside to man.

11. "And when they were come unto the house they saw the young child with Mary, His mother, and they fell down and worshiped them, and when they had opened their treasures they presented unto Him gifts—gold and frankincense and myrrh." Thus God provided beforehand for a journey of which as yet Joseph and Mary knew nothing. He will provide for all the needs of His people in His own wonderful way even if He has to use an angel or birds or even fishes. These men, how many we are not told, believed that this child would yet be the king of the Jews, and as such they worshiped Him.

12. "And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way." Notice in the rest of this chapter the other instances of direct guidance from God concerning this child, and if you are a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus fear not to believe that you are loved as He is loved and will be equally cared for (John xv., 9; xvii., 23.)—Lesson Helper.

Topolobampo Was an Utter Failure.

The Mexican Government has declared void A. K. Owens's colonization concession of land at Topolobampo. Under this concession Mr. Owens from first to last brought fully 1500 Americans to the colony, but owing to the impracticable nature of his cooperative scheme, complete failure resulted, and many individuals suffered much hardship.

LIZZIE BORDEN TO MARRY.

Three Years Ago Acquitted of the Charge of Murdering Her Parents.

It is reported on good authority that Lizzie Borden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Borden, who were murdered at Fall River, Mass., mysteriously in 1893, and who was tried and acquitted on the charge of being the murderess, is to be married shortly. The bridegroom named is Orin Gardiner, a well-to-do resident of the town

MISS LIZZIE BORDEN.

of Somerset, a school teacher, and an old friend of Lizzie and the Borden family.

Miss Borden's trousseau is said to be making in Fall River and to include several handsome dresses. The wedding, which is expected before Christmas, will be followed by a European trip. Mr. and Mrs. Borden were killed at their home in the heart of Fall River in broad daylight on April 3, 1893. Their heads were battered to pieces with a hatchet. Their daughter Lizzie was arrested and was the heroine of a sensational trial in June, 1894. She was acquitted largely owing to the eloquence and ability as an advocate of her leading counsel, ex-Governor George D. Robinson.

LILIUOKALANI IN AMERICA.

Hawaii's Ex-Queen Arrived Unexpectedly in San Francisco.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, arrived unexpectedly at San Francisco, Cal., a few days ago from Honolulu on the steamship China. The object of her visit is unknown, but the impression which existed among the passengers was that she was on her way to Washington to make a final and urgent appeal to President Cleveland for the restoration of her throne.

EX-QUEEN OF HAWAII.

From the facts which were gleaned it is evident that the departure of Liliuokalani from Hawaii was enveloped in mystery. No announcement was made of her intention to depart while the China lay at her wharf between her arrival from Yokohama and sailing. About ten minutes before sailing time Liliuokalani appeared on board, going at once to a state room, which had been reserved for her, and in which she remained until the vessel was well out to sea.

MACEO'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The Spaniards Alleged to Have Dealt Treacherously With Him.

An extraordinary story has been received in New York through Cuban sources that General Antonio Maceo, the leader of the insurgent forces, was poisoned by one of his followers who was in league with the Spanish leaders. It is said that an attack was made by Spanish troops for the purpose of concealing the real method of the Cuban leader's death. One reason for not producing the body, it is said, is because a post-mortem examination would reveal the poison.

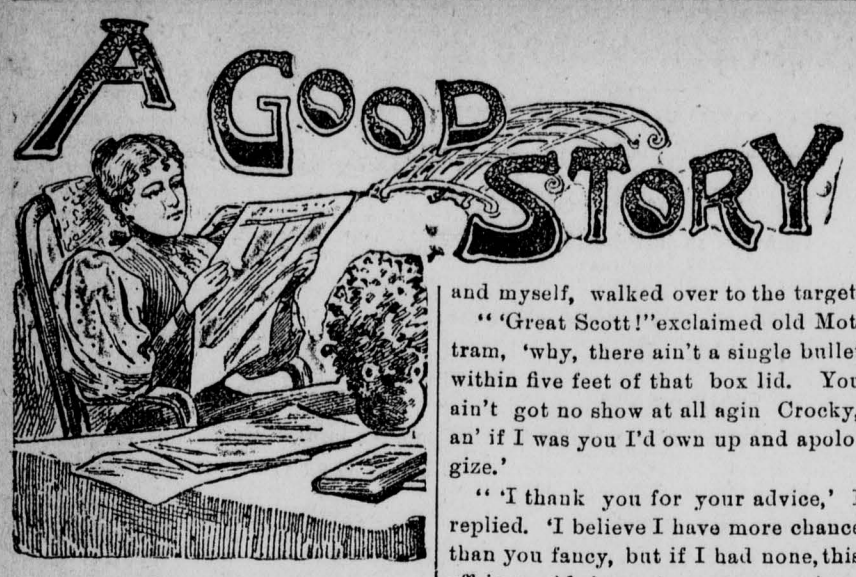
The agent of the Junta in Jacksonville, Fla., received a letter from Cuba which threw another light on the story. His advices were that the insurgent chieftain was on December 7 decoyed into ambush under the pretext that Marquis de Ahumada, the acting Captain-General, desired to hold a conference with him, and then killed in cold blood. All his staff, except the surgeon, Dr. Maximo Zertucha, were slain. The Junta thinks it strange that the doctor should have received immunity when he had been fighting in Pinar del Rio, where General Weyler proclaimed amnesty at an end.

The Cubans in New York City received the final confirmation of the news of General Maceo's death with tears and imprecations.

MACEO'S BODY.

One of His Former Physicians Admits That He Was Killed.

Maximo Zertucha, who was formerly General Antonia Maceo's physician, has surrendered to Colonel Tort, of the Spanish army, at San Felipe, Cuba, and confirms the reports of the rebel leader's death, which, he says, occurred at 2 p. m. on December 7 in the engagement between the rebels under Maceo and the Spanish troops under Major Cirujedas. Maceo, the doctor reports, received one bullet which penetrated his head, breaking his jaw, and passed out at the union of the neck and the shoulder, and was also wounded by another shot which struck him in the stomach.



A CLEVER RUSE.

Wells Compton was telling the story. It was about a duel to the death in which he had engaged while in Arizona, and we all listened attentively. He had told about the cause of the combat. Bill Crockford, the bully of the camp, had thrown a glass of whisky in his face because he did not like a remark that had been made by the tenderfoot, and Compton had retaliated by striking him a hard blow on the cheek. Crockford was for using his six-shooter right away, but the crowd made him desist and insisted upon fair play.

"I knew the man was likely to kill me before I left the groggery," said Compton, "so I said:

"'I will fight you, and fight you now, but mark you, we will fight on something like equal terms. With revolvers I should be nothing but a victim to your skill, so as I am entitled to the choice of weapons, we will use Winchesters, for, although I never fired one in my life, I can use the rifle better than the revolver.'

"A dead quiet fell on the group as Crockford nodded his head in token of assent. I had, as I knew, chosen the deadliest style of duelling in force out there.

"Old Mottram broke the silence by saying: 'It seems, boys, that this affair must go on. Crockford, hev ye yer weapon here?'

"'No, but I will soon bring it,' was the response as he turned and walked out.

"I now had about an hour at my disposal, and taking Dalziel aside I asked him to be my second, which he acceded to. I gave him all the money I had on me, some $600, and told him that if I should be killed he was to bury me decently and that he might keep any balance left over. Then on a sheet of note paper I wrote a brief will, disposing of my interests in certain concerns.

"I did not waste any time in thinking of my poor mother, my sisters, or any dearer one at all. The fact was that I hadn't any sweetheart or relations of any kind save and except my dear old dad, and well I knew that he, a major under the flag of old England, would rather have helped to bury me with his own hands than that his son should turn tail in such a case. Neither was I disturbed in my mind about what some would call the awful responsibility which must rest upon me if I killed this man. No, sir! I just meant to drill as many and as deadly holes in his rascally carcass as good fortune and my skill could together effect. Brutal, no doubt you will say. Perhaps it was, but I was going to shoot to kill for all that, for if ever a man meant bloodshed in this world, Bill Crockford meant it when he went out of that saloon.

"What I did think of, however, was how to increase my chances of success, as I certainly did not want to be killed, or even wounded, so I mentally laid down a plan of campaign, or method of operation as it were.

"There was still about half an hour before my adversary could get back, so Dalziel proposed my having a few shots to get used to the Winchester which I was to use. About 200 yards away stood an old shanty, empty and tumbled down; on this Dalziel stuck the white lid of a box, offering a plain mark of perhaps twelve inches square. I took the rifle and after firing two shots for direction and elevation I walked over to see how I had got on, then came back and resumed firing. When I got through three and twenty cartridges, we all, that is, the rest of the men in the store—with Dalziel and myself, walked over to the target.

"'Great Scott!' exclaimed old Mottram, 'why, there ain't a single bullet within five feet of that box lid. You ain't got no show at all agin Crocky, an' if I was you I'd own up and apologize.'

"'I thank you for your advice,' I replied. 'I believe I have more chance than you fancy, but if I had none, this affair would have to go on, unless, indeed, your man should beg my pardon for throwing his glass in my face.'

"'There ain't much chance of that, I fear. He's dead set on shooting yer, sir, but I wish there was some way of stoppin' this affair. It seems onreasonable that you should meet a man sich a tremenjous lot better ner yourself when your life will most likely hev to pay the stake.'

"Crockford soon arrived at the store, bringing his rifle with him, and of course a whisper or two from his friends made him acquainted with the results of my target practice. Dalziel made a last attempt to prevent a meeting and addressed Crockford upon the evil of carrying this affair to a termination, which must almost inevitably result in murder, on account of my poor target practice.

Crockford said:

"'There ain't no particular reason for fighting, if he will appolergize fer strikin' that blow, but he's got ter do it, and got ter do it humble, too, or else let him git hold of his rifle. I won't say no more.'

"I impatiently waived to Dalziel to desist and signed to Mottram to proceed with the necessary preliminaries. Taking the two rifles from our hands he pressed, one by one, into the magazines of each of them seven cartridges.

"'Now,' said he, when this was done, 'you, Crockford, are well posted as to how these affairs are managed here, but for fear that you'—turning to me—'may not be so well acquainted with them I will tell yer the conditions. These two rifles will be laid down on the middle of the road, where it goes over the plain in a straight line, they will be placed over two hundred yards apart, and you will stand each beside his gun. We, that is, Dalziel and myself, will stand between you and to one side. When I throw my hat up you are each at liberty to get your gun and make the best use of it again one another. You may stand and fire, or lay down and fire as you please. You kin run in on one another, or if either of you chooses, he kin run back. There's plenty of road, too; each of you has about fifty miles of straight travelin' behind him if he don't like the looks of things in front; but neither of you must leave the road, and the seven shots in each of guns must decide the affair, hit or miss. Mind, if these conditions are broken by either man, me and Dalziel here are to see fair play, and we have guns, and will use them, too. Without another word we all left the store, and the seconds, placing the rifles on the road beside Crockford and myself, retired to the little hillock to give the signal.

"As I before told you, I, had laid down my method of proceeding, and the basis of it was to remain on the defensive, for I felt sure that Crockford, despising my abilities with the Winchester, would advance upon me, nor was I at all mistaken; directly the signal was given he seized his rifle and almost instantly discharging a shot, which passed within a foot of me, he started on a zigzag run toward me. Meanwhile I had gone down flat on the road, bringing my rifle to bear upon him, and getting sight after he had run in perhaps fifty yards, I fired my first shot.

"I shot primarily to stop him, of course, if I could, but also with the intention of throwing a thin cloud of smoke immediately in front of me, beneath which I could again take sight. The day was still, bright and warm, and far away along the road behind Crockford a little white puff of dust told me that I had missed my man. Jerking the lever of the rifle forward and back to its place again, I had my second shot ready for delivery. This time I waited, judging that when he came to a stop, either to lie down, or stand, I should have the best chance I was likely to get, but still my rifle muzzle followed his every movement. On he came, till less than one hundred yards separated us; dropping on his hands and knees, he was just reaching the prone position, when once more my rifle rang out. This time I did not see the puff of dust, betokening a miss, for I had no time to speculate results, but hugging the ground closely, I jerked the empty cartridge out and got another into its place.

"Zip came a bullet not three inches from my cheek, and again, as I brought my gun up, another struck the road almost straight in front of me and tore its way through the cloth of my coat on the arm. This shot nearly blinded me and rendered it impossible for me to return the fire effectively for the dust, and so I might say for the next two, as both being in front and fortunately a little to one side I absolutely could not see even the end of my own rifle. In a few seconds the dust was cleared sufficiently to allow me dimly to sight my opponent. My finger had almost pressed the trigger when somehow or other I seemed to feel that I need not shoot. There was no motion about my adversary, nor was his face visible, and even at that distance I could see that his rifle was not in position, but was grasped in his right hand wide out from his body. I kept my rifle on him, hesitating what to do. He still had two shots in his magazine, and I had a right to fire on him and make certain; but still, as I say, I hesitated. As I did so Mottram waved me to hold my fire, and leaving their position on the hill the two seconds ran hastily to the silent figure in front of me. A wave of the hand released me from suspense and informed me that the duel was over. On reaching Crockford I found him insensible from pain and loss of blood. My second shot had struck him fair on the left shoulder, shattering the bone at the joint in a terrible manner and flooding the road with blood. Even then the man had, before insensibility set in, managed, goodness knows how, to send those four bullets in rapid succession, any one of which, had it been three inches truer, would have killed or badly wounded me. We got him to the store and Dalziel, who possessed some surgical skill, managed to stanch the flowing blood, and in a day or two he was pronounced out of any absolute danger of his life. Recover he did, although it was three months before he could leave his berth. As the ranch had passed into my hands during that time I saw that he was properly attended to, but when he was able to travel I directed that he be paid up all wages and given an extra $50, but ordered that he be discharged from the employ. You see, my life felt very unsafe while he was within fifty miles. I heard that he ultimately recovered the use of his arm, but it was a long time before it was anything like sound.

"Little more remains to be told, excepting that I gave Dalziel a hundred dollars for that Winchester as a souvenir of the affair."

"But, Mr. Crompton," said I, "how on earth did you manage to make such a good shot at your man on your second attempt when, as you pointed out, you shot so badly at the box lid. Was it simply a fluke?"

Compton looked at me rather curiously and said:

"I notice that you sometimes play at whist, but I don't perceive that you let the adversaries see your hand. It is true that I was never within five feet of the box lid, but then you see I never shot at that lid at all. I aimed at a dozen different parts of the shanty, knots, blotches on the wood, etc., but never at the lid. Knowing what I was shooting at, I was satisfied, because all my shots were within six to ten inches of where I aimed them, and of course, the others thought I was blazing away at the lid all the time, though, mind, I never said so, and Crockford naturally got the impression that I was a very bad shot from what the others told him. I rather expected the result would be that way, and it was unlucky for Crockford."—San Francisco Examiner.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The earth derives ninety-nine per cent. of its energy from the sun.

Eyes of nocturnal animals are larger and of much finer construction.

The sun's surface is so intensely bright that an electric light held against it would look black.

The differences between nocturnal and diurnal animals are very interesting, especially as to coloring and the eye.

Animals have—as concerns their relation to the light—been classed as diurnal, nocturnal and crepuscularia (hawkmoths, flying at twilight).

The re-discovery of the companion star to Sirius—the "dog star" is reported from the observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. The star has been invisible since 1890.

Food is served in one of the London restaurants on electrically heated plates, so that the guests can eat leisurely and still have the viands continue warm until the close of the meal.

Paris policemen have been supplied with electric dark lanterns, by means of which they see 150 feet away. They were employed successfully in a recent raid in the Bois de Boulogne on the homeless persons who slept there at night.

The soldiers in the German army are compelled to pay close attention to hygienic principles. The effect is seen in reduction of the death rate. It used to be nine per thousand annually, now it is only five. That of the English army is eight; the French, ten; the Italian, eleven.

A late invention enables the motorman to turn a switch by setting a lever on the car, which places a hooked rod in position to engage the end of a lever attached to the switch, the forward motion of the car pulling the lever forward and down so as to release the hook at the proper place.

The Board of Health of New York city issued a circular to physicians inviting them to co-operate with the department in conducting experiments which will assist in diagnosing early or obscure cases of typhoid fever under the new laboratory method of mixing the blood of suspected patients with active cultures of typhoid bacillus.

The Child of a Village.

All the scenes and atmosphere of one's native village—if one is fortunate enough to have been born in such a locality—lie around the memory like the horizon line, unreachable, impassable. Even a so-called cosmopolitan child is above all things to be pitied. To be identified in early memories with some limited and therefore characteristic region, that is happiness. No child is old enough to be a citizen of the world. What denationalized Americans hasten to stamp as provincial is for children, at least, a saving grace. You do not call a nest provincial. All this is particularly true of those marked out by temperament for a literary career. Literature needs for its material only men, nature and books; and of these, the first two are everywhere and the last are easily transportable, since you can pile the few supreme authors of the world in a little corner of the smallest log cabin. The Cambridge of my boyhood afforded me all that human heart could ask for its elementary training. Those who doubt it might, perchance have been gainers if they had shared it. "He despises me," said Ben Johnson, "because I live in an alley. Tell him his soul lives in an alley."—Atlantic Monthly.

Mahogany in Vogue.

Mahogany is an extremely popular wood at present. Those who have an heirloom in the way of furniture are lucky. No matter how scratched and scrubbed it may be, there is no difficulty about restoring it, and the glory of possessing "solid mahogany" will, thereafter, be that of the fortunate owner.

A Prize.

Doctor—Just place this thermometer under your tongue, Mrs. Peque, and keep your lips closed tightly.

Mr. Henry Peque (after a few minutes of speechless delight)—What will you take for that instrument, Doc?—Puck.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

50

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.45 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,200
Condensed milk, cans	170
Cream, cans	391

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras, ₱	—	@	24½
Firsts	22	@	23½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	21
State—Fancy	23	@	23½
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	17
Western Dairy	—	@	—
June Extras	10	@	11

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	3½	@	4¾
Part skims, choice	7¾	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	23	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	27
Western—Prime to choice	22½	@	23
Southern—Best	20	@	21
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 87½	@	1 40
Medium, choice	1 10	@	1 12½
Pea, choice	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, choice	1 40	@	1 42½
White kidney, choice	1 55	@	1 60
Yellow eye	1 20	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 35	@	1 40
Green peas, 1896, bags	72½	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	6 50
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	75	@	90
King, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Spitzenburg, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	10
Concord, ₱ basket	7	@	8½

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1896, good to prime	11½	@	12½
Pacific Coast, 1895, choice	—	@	8
Common to prime, 1895	5	@	7
Old odds, 1894	4	@	6

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	5 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	8	@	40
Carrots, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Green peas, N. C., ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	10
String beans, Fla., ₱ basket	75	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	8 00	@	14 00
Lettuce, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	62½	@	67½
Straw—Long rye	90	@	95
Oat	37½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	14
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	13
Western, dry picked	7	@	8½
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Western ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	5 20	@	5 45
Spring Patents	3 80	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 00⅜
May	—	@	88⅜
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Ungraded White	22	@	32
Rye—No. 2 Western	44	@	46
Barley—Feeding	28½	@	29
Lard—City steam	3.65c	@	3.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	6½	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 20
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 35	@	4 00
Dressed	4	@	6½

CLEVELAND'S GENEROSITY.

Permits "Daddy" Brunn, the Hermit Fisherman, to Erect His Cabin.

Fire a few weeks ago destroyed the cabin home near Boston, Mass., of "Daddy" Brunn, so-called, robbing the hermit fisherman of all his worldly possessions. Brunn owned only the building, and his land lease expiring with the demolition of his cabin, he has not succeeded in renewing it. The old man, shrinking from the idea of becoming a town charge, asked to be allowed to continue to support himself. He received money contributions to build a house, but could not secure a site. In his dilemma he wrote to President Cleveland, and the latter replied, through a mutual friend, giving him permission to build his cabin on the President's Gray Gables' estate, to be used solely by Brunn, and all rights to revert to the owner when Brunn ceased to use the land as his place of dwelling. The President's generosity is the subject of much talk in the neighborhood.

BIG HOLIDAY TRADE.

The Treasury Taxed to Furnish Silver, Nickels and Pennies.

The holiday trade is making heavy demands on the United States Treasury and taxing to the utmost its capacity to furnish small silver change and nickels and pennies. This demand is coming from the large cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis. The demand for pennies is greater than ever known before, and for the first time in the history of the Treasury a demand comes from San Francisco for pennies. Heretofore the smallest change in use on the Pacific Coast has been the nickel. This demand for pennies is accounted for by the great number of stores which use odd figures in selling goods.

Oldest Pensioner Dead.

Old Nathan Webb, the oldest survivor of the Civil War, the oldest pensioner on the rolls of Uncle Sam, and one of the men who assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis, died, aged 100 years, at the home of his daughter in New York City.

Encouraging Prospects.

In regard to rural free mail delivery the Philadelphia *Ledger* of a recent date says:

Rural free delivery of letters has been begun at a number of points in twenty-two states, in accordance with a provision in the latest Post Office Appropriation bill. It is working very well so far, and its success gives encouragement to extend the service. The department has acted on rational principles in making the small beginning of a great work. It has begun the free deliveries in small towns having thickly settled farming communities around them, the service being limited to a radius of four miles from the post office. It is thus a legitimate and logical extension of the city delivery service, and, begun in this way, it can be gradually extended further from time to time, until the whole country is covered. The work can be aided materially by a revision of the postal laws, cutting off, or at least cutting down, the abuse of the franking privilege and making the postage rates more rational, and also by pushing the good roads movement in every community, so that the carriers can get about on bicycles. In fact the latter might be reasonably made a condition of free delivery, and by doing so congress could accomplish a great work without cost to the national treasury.

To Cure Lock-Jaw.

From present appearances it will not be long till physicians can procure in this country all necessary supplies of the anti-toxine that cures lock-jaw, and will not be obliged, as heretofore, to send to Europe for it. The manufacture of this anti-toxine is now in progress at Cleveland, O., under the auspices of the Cleveland Medical College. An experimental test of it was made a few days ago at Fordham hospital, in New York City, by Dr. John R. Reiley, the house surgeon. It proved a distinct success. Dr. Reiley gave the patient doses of twenty cubic sedometers of serum every three hours, with the most gratifying results. This experiment has caused the board of health of New York City to direct that the serum be used hereafter in all cases of a similar nature tnat are treated in the city hospitals.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40; Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-1 to c-a.

When a question is decided by a majority of over 1,000,000 votes, further talk about it is superfluous and ridiculous.

Santa Claus

Knows It.

He's a level-headed chappie.

He knows that a man, woman or child can't enjoy Christmas cheer with cold toes.

We've

Nice Shoes for Children

—and—

Warm Goods for Men and Ladies.

Santa Claus can suit you all at

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

For the **Holidays.**

You want something special—different from other years. We have decidedly the largest line of Holiday Goods ever shown by any other store in this village. You are invited to come and examine our line.

To Sabbath Schools:

We offer special prices on fine Candies in LOTS, at 7½ to 8 cents per pound.
All are cordially invited to call and see us.

J. L. Houck,

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DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
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A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

OYSTERS and FRUIT CAKES

For Xmas.

Our Fruit Cake is carefully baked and all fruit used is picked and cleaned by ourselves.
Best Salt Water Shell Oysters always on hand. Also, a fine line of pure Candies. Send your Xmas orders early.

GEO. W. FISHER,

Penn Street Bakery and Restaurant,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
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too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer.	$3 to $20	**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years,	$1.50 to $6.00
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years,	$1 to $4	**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years,	$1 to $7.50
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years,	$1 to $5	**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years,	$3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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